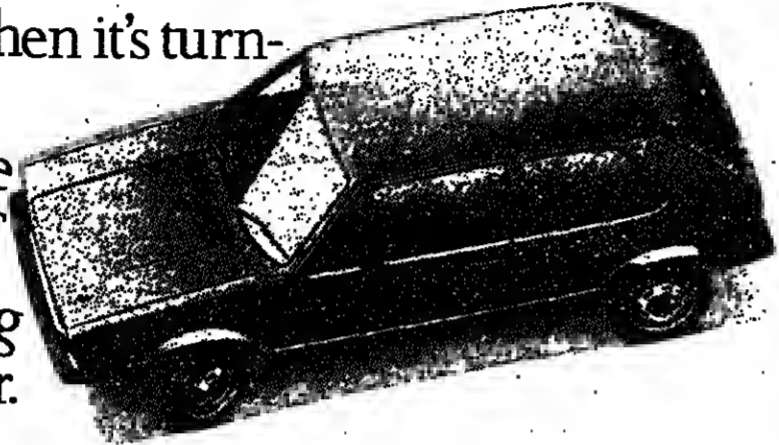


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من الامم

One dissident held but Russia agrees to let another leave

The dissident writer Georgy Vladimov said yesterday that he had been told to report to the emigration office in Moscow next Tuesday to receive exit visas to West Germany for himself, his wife and his mother-in-law.

But on the same day, Mr Naum Meiman, aged 72, a dissident, was taken into custody by the KGB and questioned by the Moscow city prosecutor on alleged anti-Soviet activities.

The decision to allow Mr Vladimov to emigrate brings to an end a long struggle between the writer and the Soviet authorities. Mr Vladimov was a well known Soviet author until he became head of the Moscow branch of Amnesty International, and wrote a number of works critical of Stalinism and Soviet repressions.

He is best known in the West for his short novel *Faithful Russian*, the allegorical tale of a

prison-camp guard dog who adapts to the way which followed Khrushchev's partial dismantling of Stalin's Gulag system.

Last year Mr Vladimov, who is 52, was told by the KGB to renounce his anti-Soviet activities and asked to name other dissidents. He refused, and wrote to Mr Yuri Andropov, the Soviet leader in January, reluctantly asking for permission to leave the Soviet Union.

Mr Vladimov told *The Times* that the "hard" been formally invited to leave for a year on modern Russian literature at Cologne university.

"Of course I understand that if they let me out I may not be going for one year but forever," Mr Vladimov said. He said he would not be surprised if he was stripped of his Soviet citizenship once he was in the West.

Emigration was a very serious and difficult step,

especially for a writer of 52 who now risks losing contact with his native soil, he said.

Mr Vladimov, who is in poor health and has already suffered one heart attack, said he would have preferred to leave Russia in the summer.

His case has been taken up by leading Western figures, including the West German writer Siegfried Lenz, and was the subject of talks between Herr Hans Jochen Vogel the West German Social Democratic leader and Mr Andropov in Moscow in January.

Mr Naum Meiman has been a leading human rights activist in Russia for many years, and was a founder member of the Moscow Helsinki Monitoring Group. The group, set up to monitor Soviet observance of the human rights provisions of the 1975 Helsinki agreements, was dissolved last September after sustained KGB pressure on its leaders, including Dr

Andrei Sakharov, the physicist, and his wife Elena Bonner.

Mr Meiman has one the less continued to collect information on human rights abuses. The KGB searched his flat earlier this week and removed what it called "slandering anti-soviet material" as well as his typewriter and a tape recorder.

Also active in the Jewish movement, Mr Meiman has been seeking permission to emigrate to Israel for nearly 10 years.

● **Americans held:** Two men in a group of American visitors were held by police for two hours yesterday after making a public demand for an exit visa for young music teacher Boris Molchanov, who married an American woman in 1979, AFP reports.

The group released multi-coloured balloons, bearing the words "Release Boris", inside the Hotel Cosmos hall and distributed pamphlets



Trying again: Stanca Papisoin, the Romanian deported from Britain, applying for a British entry visa in Vienna yesterday.

Bases pact ratified by Spanish Parliament

From Harry Debelius Madrid

The Spanish Parliament has ratified by an overwhelming majority an agreement which allows the United States to continue using air and naval bases in Spain.

The powerful lower house, the Congress of Deputies, approved the agreement by 249 votes in favour, nine against, with seven abstentions. The only serious organized opposition to the proposal came from the Spanish Communist Party.

The text of the pact was the same as the one signed last July by the preceding Government, which was dominated by the Centre Democratic Union. But the addition of a protocol negotiated by the Socialist Government makes it clear that the agreement does not limit Spain's options with regard to its participation in Nato.

Without ratification of the pact, the US Air Force and Navy would have had one year to get out of Spain beginning next May 21.

The commitment, known as the Agreement on Friendship and Cooperation, authorizes the United States to continue to operate from a big naval air base at Rota in the south-west, have air bases at Torrejon near Madrid, Moron, near Seville, and Zaragoza, as well as supply bases and communications installations in other parts of the country.

Drive stepped up to harass Solidarity

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

The Polish authorities appear to have intensified their campaign against the underground Solidarity movement in an attempt to stifle as many potential demonstrators as possible before the papal visit.

As underground activists prepare leaflets for the May Day rallies planned by Solidarity, police have moved in on several printing presses, rounding up many of the disbanded union's supporters.

The latest swoop came in Czestochowa where the Pope is due to spend four nights during his June visit. Several thousand leaflets were confiscated, according to an official communiqué, 35 people were detained for questioning and at least eight have been formally arrested. More than nine cities are involved in the crackdown, and investigations are said to be particularly intensive in towns on the papal schedule including Katowice, Cracow and Poznan.

Some of these actions have involved arrests, in others, suspects were simply issued with warnings that if they took part in the May Day protests, arrest would follow.

This campaign is being accompanied by a propaganda drive against the underground leadership and Mr Lech Walesa, chairman of Solidarity, which is being accused of trying to sabotage the papal visit. The official commentaries never really make clear why such a cancellation would be in the interests of Solidarity. However, the tone leaves no doubt about the Government's response to Mr Walesa's offer to hold talks opening the way for national reconciliation.

The official view remains that Mr Walesa represents nobody but himself and is therefore not a negotiating partner, a view that is reinforced (from the government perspective) by Mr Walesa's openly declared contacts with the illegal underground Solidarity.

Mr Walesa is therefore clearly not optimistic.

At the same time, the Polish Government is stepping up pressure on cultural associations, many of whom provided intellectual support to the Solidarity movement. The debate about whether the writers' and film makers' union can be reactivated continues and the authorities have now decided to suspend the artists' union. This is because the leadership of the union has refused to retract eight statements released over the past year critical of the status quo.

Meanwhile the World Jewish Congress, one of the most important Jewish organizations taking part in the official ceremonies marking the fortieth anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto uprising, has said that it will withdraw from the formal events after "a week of provocation and manipulation".

Many Jews have been critical of the way that the anniversary is being staged - above all the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization - and some have also been critical of the way that Solidarity turned one unofficial ceremony into a political rally.

Farm price rift over green rates

From Ian Murray Luxembourg

EEC agriculture ministers meet here again next Wednesday in an attempt to agree Community farm prices for the year ahead. The price package is already nearly a month overdue for agreement, and failure next week might well make it impossible for a settlement before June.

From Britain's point of view the remaining argument is a technical one, which Mr Peter Walker, the Agriculture Minister, will be able to watch rather snugly from the sidelines.

He has already been assured that the prices themselves will rise by only a modest 4.2 per cent overall, which puts an end to the need for him to continue to argue for price restraint.

But next week's meeting threatens to be particularly difficult precisely because the price settlement is so low.

This means that the countries who are members of the European Monetary System exchanges can only obtain increases in line with the value of their "green" exchange rates, which adjust prices in line with the relative strength of real exchange rates.

Press challenges De Lorean ban

From Christopher Thomas, New York

Associated Press and the Los Angeles Herald Examiner will challenge the ban before an appeals judge next week. When imposing it, District Judge Robert Talang said merely that he was trying to ensure a fair trial for Mr De Lorean. The case is due to begin in the summer.

Protests about the ban have also been formally presented to the judge by NBC News, CBS News, and the Greater Los Angeles Press Club. The fear is that the ban will set a precedent for other criminal trials, which traditionally receive extensive pretrial publicity.

Associated Press protested that "there is nothing so special about this case or Mr De Lorean's status that would warrant affording him this unprecedented protection".

100 found murdered in a cave

From Geoffrey Matthews Bogota

The discovery of the remains of more than 100 peasants, apparently shot by drug racketeers, has caused horror and outrage in Colombia. The remains, estimated to be about six years old, have been found in a cave in an isolated region of the northern Cesar Department.

Señor Edgardo Pupo Governor of Cesar, said after visiting the cave that the massacre must have been "a real holocaust carried out with Nazi-style efficiency".

Cesar is one of the departments in Colombia's Atlantic-Caribbean region where racketeers have long been active in overseeing the cultivation of marijuana on a vast scale. Although over the last two years the region has ceased to be a centre of marijuana cultivation, it remains the main point from which marijuana and cocaine are smuggled across the Caribbean to Florida by air or boat.

In recent years, the United States has estimated that Colombia has been the source of 80 per cent of both the marijuana and cocaine (processed in Colombia from coca paste brought in from Bolivia and Peru) consumed in North America. However, due to the increasing cultivation of marijuana in the United States the racketeers currently appear to be switching their priorities to cocaine production.

At the estimated time of the massacre the Cesar department would still have been enjoying its "marijuana bonanza." Like many other peasants in isolated regions of Colombia, the victims of the massacre are thought to have cultivated marijuana for the racketeers for better money than they could earn from more traditional crops like cotton, rice or corn.

However, their earnings would have represented a tiny fraction of actual profits and one theory is that the massacre was caused by rebellion over wages. Another is that the racketeers staged a crude land seizure.

Señor Pupo declared bitterly: "This is a terrible event for the department, Colombia and the world, but especially for us in a civilized and democratic country which unfortunately has for some years been in the hands of drug traffickers who impose the law of death."

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Mr Walker: Able to watch snugly from sidelines.

Turkey seeks Western aid against Armenians

Ankara (NYT) - Turkey has called on Western governments for help in preventing attacks on Turkish diplomats by radical Armenian groups.

It fears such attacks might increase as the anniversary approaches of mass arrests and deportations of Armenians from Istanbul on April 24, 1915. Under the Ottomans, most Armenians were deported to Syrian desert areas and hundreds of thousands died.

The Armenian patriarch of Istanbul has appealed to Armenians around the world to fight against Armenian extremists who have killed 26 Turkish diplomats in the past decade.

At a meeting of Nato defence ministers last month, Mr Haluk Bayulken of Turkey asked for cooperation against Armenian attacks.

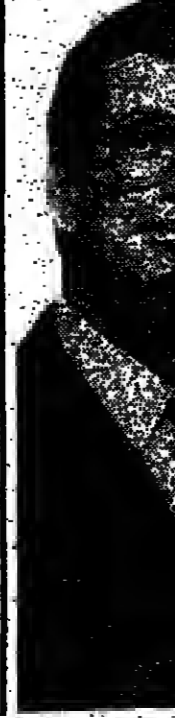
In addition, Mr Iker Turkmen, the Foreign Minister, visited Beirut, believed to be the main base for Armenian activists. He flew there on March 17, six days after Mr Galip Balkar, Turkey's ambassador in Belgrade, died of gunshot wounds.

In Lebanon Mr Turkmen met President Amin Gemayel and Mr Ghazi al-Wazzan, the Prime Minister, and was said to have asked for help. He was reported to have pointed out that the two gunmen who shot the envoy in Belgrade travelled there on Lebanese passports.

Turkish officials have said they know little about the size, leadership and financing of the Armenian groups.

There appear to be two main groups. One is the Justice Commandos, described as pro-Western. The other is the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia, said to be pro-communist. Its leader is thought to have left Beirut for a base in Cyprus, Greece or France, according to some officials, but its members are said to remain in Lebanon.

Officials here said they believed the financing came essentially from Armenian businessmen, carried out of conviction or through extortion.



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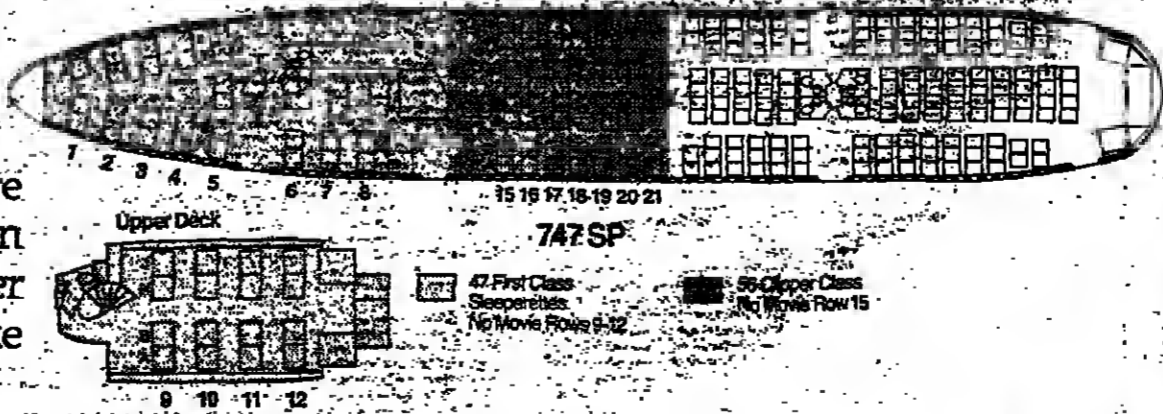
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All goes wrong on first sour day of tour for the royal couple

From Granis Forbes, PA. Court Correspondent, Wellington

A series of rows overshadowed the tours of the Prince and Princess of Wales in New Zealand yesterday as photographers downed cameras, a political agitator protested in court, some MPs felt smothered because they had not received a special invitation, and a champagne toast went sour.

But under an overcast sky, from which came regular torrents of rain, the royal couple dutifully smiled throughout. It was the first unhappy day after five weeks on tour.

The four-week visit to Australia without a hitch and the representatives of the British press were surprised on Sunday to be greeted in Auckland with the news that the visit to New Zealand had been "cancelled" with only the local media in mind.

After days of pleading and argument, matters came to a head in Waiararua, when British journalists, who had faithfully followed the tour and made it across the star of hundreds of front pages on her first foreign visit, staged a boycott.

The final straw came when Mr Dick Butler, the media liaison officer in New Zealand, decided to prevent photographers from using a press lorry during a royal walkabout.

When British cameramen protested, he called the police and told security officers he was frightened the British contingent would smash up the lorry.

Reporters, who have been prevented from seeing the Prince and Princess during walkabouts by a line of white-helmets, police officers, agreed to join the protest and the walkabout through the city centre went unobserved by the British Media.

It was agreed that the boycott would continue until matters were resolved with New Zealand Government officials.

After visiting a small Maori skill centre, the Prince and Princess went on to lunch with Mr Robert Muldoon, the Prime Minister.

Emotions were also running high at Wellington's District Court, where a tattooed Maori who bared his bottom to the Prince and Princess on Wednesday appeared before magistrates.

There was uproar when Mr Te Epa Mihinui and another protester, Mr Diane Prince, refused to enter the dock. Mr Mihinui, aged 41, described as a political agitator, denied a charge of disorderly behaviour. He said he would have pleaded guilty if the charge.

had been of showing contempt for the Royal Family. He was remanded to appear in court in June.

Some MPs were also unhappy last night at being excluded from a ball at Government House at which the Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince Edward were guests of honour.

At the ball, a champagne toast to the Queen's fifty-first birthday went sour when both the Prince and the Princess pushed their glasses aside after a token sip.

Disaster struck when Sir David Beattie, the Governor-General asked the 600 guests at the function to raise their glasses in a loyal toast. No sooner were the words out of his mouth than he realised that every glass of wine had been removed by diligent waitresses.

After an awkward pause the royal couple and those at the top table were given a small measure of Spanish champagne.

Both the Prince and Princess, after taking one sip from the bubbly, toyed with their glasses in embarrassment. As a waitress whisked the offending drinks away, Prince Charles tactfully remarked: "What a waste of champagne."



The Prince and Princess of Wales dancing at the Wellington ball last night. Space was at a premium and the royal couple were stranded at the edge of the floor.

Carrington derides 'megaphone diplomacy' with the Russians

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

Lord Carrington called on the West last night to start a new dialogue with the Soviet Union, as opposed to a silent wall of nerves broken only by bursts of "megaphone diplomacy".

The former Foreign Secretary also urged Europe to start playing a bigger defence role, but as a complement not an alternative to the Atlantic alliance.

He told the International Institute for Strategic Studies that he was not preaching a return to the détente policies of the 1970s. But we should be ready to do business with the Russians when it benefited both sides and when Moscow made it possible.

"Indiscriminate sanctions against the Soviet Union are neither feasible nor desirable. If they did not work against Mr Smith in Rhodesia, they are unlikely to bring down the Soviet empire," he said, in the annual Alastair Buchan memorial lecture.

It should not be our aim for anything to give them the excuse for strengthening their economic grip on Eastern Europe or repressing the aspirations of their own people.

Lord Carrington, who is now chairman of General Electric, said that the West had squandered its advantages in the past by what he called "competitive détente", offering semi-strategic exports at absurdly low interest rates in an undignified scramble for Eastern markets.

Now countries had overreacted by threatening to sever valuable trade links.

"I doubt if the Russians will be very impressed by these threats while America continues to supply them with bread and Europe with butter, and while the Poles go short of both."

In his most comprehensive review of international affairs since leaving the Foreign Office a year ago, Lord Carrington said we were witnessing the slow decline of the Soviet empire, but should beware of trying to bring down the crumbling edifice with one last shove.

"Our policy in Eastern Europe as elsewhere must be to encourage reform rather than

revolution. Sporadic convulsions ruthlessly put down by the Russians and their clients cannot be to the interest of these peoples themselves.

"The Russians must learn and we must do what we can to teach them over the years that their security interests are not best served by an endless cycle of repression, but by giving the people of Eastern Europe a voice in their own destiny."

In an analysis of how Europe could pull its weight more effectively within Nato, he favoured a better division of labour between the member states, with Britain concentrating her own contribution through the Royal Navy.

The British, he said, with European and American support, had just sailed 8,000 miles to protect a handful of their kith and kin on a remote island. Could anyone doubt that we would fight to protect 55 million people at home?

There was now a little less talk about neutralism in Western Europe.

Leading article, page 13

French nuclear test causes outrage

Wellington (AFP) New Zealand and Australia yesterday condemned France's latest underground nuclear test explosion in the South Pacific, with the former saying that it would revive "feelings of outrage" in the region.

In Canberra, Mr Bill Hayden, the Australian Foreign Minister, expressed deep disappointment

that France had gone ahead with the tests despite the strong opposition his Government had conveyed earlier this month. He expected to discuss the matter in Paris next month.

There was no immediate official reaction to the French explosion elsewhere in Asia, but a Philippine Foreign Ministry spokesman reiterated the coun-

try's general opposition to nuclear testing in the Pacific.

New Zealand scientists yesterday confirmed that France had exploded a 50-kiloton-yield nuclear bomb on Wednesday at its underground Mururoa test site. It is believed to be the first French nuclear test since a 70-kiloton explosion last July.

Soviet drive against Afghan insurgents

Delhi (NYT) - A Western diplomat here has said that a big Soviet-led offensive was under way in north-west Afghanistan against insurgent positions. Heavy casualties were reported in the fighting, which was said to be continuing on the outskirts of Herat, near the Iranian border.

The informant quoted a diplomatic report from Kabul as saying that Soviet and Afghan troops has opened the assault after making heavy air attacks on areas around Herat suspected of sheltering Muslim guerrillas opposed to the Babrak Karmal regime.

The drive, which apparently began some time this month, is reported to have come in the wake of big insurgent attacks on Soviet and Afghan forces. The offensive, came, said, preparations in Kabul for observances of the fourth anniversary of the military coup of April 27, 1978, which placed the first of three pro-Soviet Marxist governments in power in Afghanistan.

Heavy fighting was also reported this month between Soviet troops and insurgents around the cities of Kandahar, Ghazni and Mazar-i-Sharif, near the Afghan-Soviet frontier.

An insurgent success was reported from the northern Panjshir Valley, through which the main highway connecting

Kabul with the Soviet Union runs. Three rival Afghan insurgent factions were reported to have joined forces for an ambush on April 1 of a large Soviet-Afghan military convoy.

Some Russian soldiers were reported to have been killed.

The three rebel groups involved in what the diplomat said was a rage display of unity were identified as the Hezbe-Islami, the Jamat-i-Islami and the Harakat-i-Islam. The diplomat said Mr Ahmed Ihsoud, the guerrilla leader in the valley, did not participate.

On April guerrillas were reported to have overrun a military post in southern Kabul, killing or capturing all the troops. The insurgent were said to have been aided by an Afghan soldier at the post.

The Diplomatic report added that Kabul had been relatively quiet recently. On April 3, however, a noisy and violent demonstration erupted in the centre of the capital after a Soviet soldier shot and killed a young Afghan student during a brief quarrel.

Hundreds of Kabul residents were said to have shouted anti-Soviet slogans and hurled rocks at the Russian soldier and his vehicle after the shooting. Order was restored when Afghan troops arrived, disarmed the Russian and took him away.

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WHAT CAR? MAGAZINE APRIL '83



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Bonn given border death details

From Michael Blyton Bonn

An East-West German transit commission meeting in East Berlin yesterday discussed in detail the death of a West German traveller in East Germany as the reverberations of the affair continued to echo through political circles here.

The East Germans delivered a detailed explanation of how Herr Rudolf Burkert met his death, and this has been passed on to Bonn. East Germany has meanwhile invited a West German forensic expert to make an on-the-spot investigation and talk to witnesses and to the interrogating officers.

The West Germans complained to the commission of the increasing harassment of travellers to West Berlin.

Newspapers gave a warning yesterday that people who gave even chocolate or cigarettes to East Germans in route could face fines of up to 700 marks (£180). They said border guards were increasingly resorting to spot checks on the air pressure in spare tyres and imposing instant fines in cases of infringement of the regulations.

Meanwhile the Social Democratic opposition has sharply attacked Herr Franz Josef Strauss, leader of the Christian Social Union, for his claim that Herr Burkert was murdered.

The SPD said he was trying to force the Government of change its policies towards East Germany, and said ideology was more important to him than a patient striving for the alleviation of human conditions in East Germany.

Survivors tell of yacht attack

Hongkong (Reuter) - Four survivors of the attack on a West German yacht in the South China Sea had to bury a friend at sea when he died only a day before they were rescued after nine days adrift, the skipper said yesterday.

Herr Peter Marx described how his 51ft yacht Sidharta was hit and set ablaze by artillery fire as it approached Vietnamese-occupied Amboyna Can Island, one of the remote, disputed Spratly Group, on Easter Sunday.

He said the attackers, whom he would not identify, had fired no warning shots, were flying no flag and "obviously did not want any witnesses".

"You can work out for yourself who they were," he said in a radio-telephone interview from the cargo ship which picked up the survivors from a small dinghy on Tuesday in the busy sea lanes between Singapore and Hongkong.

Herr Diethelm Müller was killed during the attack but Herr Gero Baad survived until Monday, though badly hurt.

"I made a thorough check that he was no longer alive," Herr Marx said. "We said a prayer. Then we had to push him over the side. It was very sad." Next day they were spotted.

BONN: the Bonn Government yesterday condemned the shelling of the Sidharta and a Foreign Ministry statement said Bonn would make representations to the country responsible as soon as it was absolutely clear who had fired on the yacht.

Hanoi condemns Peking

Hanoi (AFP) - Vietnam accused China yesterday of another cross-border operation and renewed shelling attacks. A communique carried by the official Vietnam news agency said that Chinese gunners had fired 50 mortar rounds on a village in Cao Bang province, killing two people and wounding four others.

It said that a group of between eight and 10 Chinese

soldiers had entered the north-west Vietnamese province of Hoang Lien Son and opened fire on the population, wounding a certain number of people.

The same day, the communique said, dozens of Chinese shells fell on a part of Cao Bang and the neighboring province of Ha Tuyen. It did not indicate what the casualties were.

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The many lives of Lana Turner



Changing faces of a screen goddess

The changing face of Lana Turner during her 45-year Hollywood reign. Left, with her mother and daughter, Cheryl; above, as she is today and, right, in her pin-up days.

Miss Turner went to the doctor, who asked her if she was willing to give up alcohol to get her health back and a strange thing happened: "A light came straight into my head, a light from God and I said to the doctor, 'You've got a deal.' I stuck my hand and it was a three-way partnership. God, the doctor and me. I never went through withdrawal I never craved a drink. That came from a supreme power and in this very moment He still guides me."

As she exits, Miss Turner says: "God bless you and keep you safe. Write well and write with heart." Her right hand rests briefly, lightly on her left breast. "It is, I say, a treat to meet her and everyone I know thinks I am very lucky to have the opportunity. She chuckles: "I expect they all said: 'You must tell me what she's really like...'" "What she's really like is a genuine movie queen, the sort of solid gold superstar Hollywood doesn't manufacture any more."

"Lana, the Lady, the Legend, the Truth, was published by New English Library yesterday, price £8.95.

MEDICAL BRIEFING

Life-saving screen tests

Cancer of the breast and of the ovary together account for more than 16,000 deaths to British women every year. The figures would be dramatically reduced if diagnoses were made earlier.

Screening breasts with soft tissue X-ray, mammography, enables radiologists to find the tumour when it is still so small that it is impossible to feel with the hand. At this stage a patient's chances of complete recovery are good.

Professor Stuart Campbell, who screens patients with ultrasound at King's College Hospital, hopes to be able to recognize such small changes in the size and shape of the ovary that cancer may be diagnosed at a stage when treatment will be able to change the present 75 per cent death rate to 90 per cent cure rate.

Further advances in screening are announced this week by the Imperial Cancer Research Fund. Dr Richard Bulbrook and his team in cooperation with Mr John Hayward from Guy's Hospital, have for the past 30 years been analysing the blood and urine of 13,000 Guernsey women.

Significant abnormalities have been detected in the hormone levels in the urine of women who later developed breast cancer. For 10 years before a cancer can be detected the urine of women at greatest risk contains less than usual amounts of androgen steroid metabolites. Post-menopausal women who have higher than usual blood levels of prolactin, and abnormal patterns in twice the risk. Hormonal patterns in women who are at risk of cancer of the ovaries are also found to be abnormal.

Not only will these biochemical findings be particularly useful in that they extend and complement the radiological means of early diagnosis which already exist, but the Imperial Cancer Research workers hope that it may be possible to find means of changing the hormonal balance in a patient so that these particular cancers become less common.

There is evidence that taking the Pill, which is one way of changing the hormone balance, does achieve this.

An eternal race

This year is the one hundred and twentieth anniversary of the death of William Thackeray and the intellectual end of London clubland is honouring his memory. The Reform has already had a dinner to pay its respects, the Athenaeum is holding a reception in July. The irony is that if the great man had been in a position to attend in body rather than in spirit, the wine drunk would certainly have exacerbated the distress he suffered from a post gonococcal urethral stricture. Appropriately, in this year gonorrhoea is again in the news.

Effective treatment of gonorrhoea became possible only with the introduction of sulphonamides in the 1930s; before then patients were subjected to blisters and urethral wash-outs with powerful antiseptic solutions, procedures euphemistically known as deep irrigation. After this treatment about 5 per cent of the sufferers developed, as did Thackeray, varying degrees of urinary tract obstruction, probably more likely to have been due to the use of the instruments than the disease itself.

Since the 1930s there has been a recurring story of an apparently miracle drug being found to treat gonorrhoea, only for the bacteria to become resistant to it. The value of sulphonamides as a treatment was rendered useless by the way in which the Germans made it readily available, without supervision, to their troops in Italy. Penicillin, despite being very scarce, superseded sulphonamides in the British Army on the express orders of General Montgomery, but this, in its turn has been beaten by some of the strains of the gonococcal bacterium bred during and after the Vietnam war producing an enzyme which destroys penicillin.

Fortunately, two comparatively new antibiotics, cefotaxime and cefotaxin are available, but if the race between gonorrhoea and science continues, sooner or later the bacteria may go into the lead.

Beating breakdowns

When Beryl Downing, *The Times* shipping editor, was treated for breast cancer at St Bartholomew's Hospital this month, she had radiotherapy with the first Varian standing wave linear accelerator in Britain (*The Times*, April 20). It is due to be opened officially by Sir Eric Scowen next Wednesday.

The NHS could not afford to replace the existing, old machine, so the special trustees of the hospital, a charitable organization, paid more than £250,000 for a new American one. This cost of the installation was borne by the Imperial Cancer Research Fund as a major contribution in support of the work it does with the Cancer Unit at Bart's.

Increasingly, radio cobalt units have been replaced by travelling wave linear accelerators. The manufacturers of the Varian machine standing wave accelerator claim that the new machine has the advantage of greater reliability and improved focusing.

Doctors always try to ensure that a patient's programme of treatment, which has to be carefully calculated, should not be compromised by equipment failure; by reducing the electronic complexity of the linear accelerator the possibility of breakdown is reduced.

Dr Thomas Stuttford
Medical correspondent

Shirley Lowe meets the woman who kept a generation of gossip writers busy

giggled over lunch at Rmanna's with Linda Darnell and Betty Grable. "We never stepped out without gloves and a hat," she says. "We were glamorous and we looked it. They were beautiful, beautiful years. I knew the golden era of Hollywood."

It was, she says, "all innocent fun" and, until she was 17, her only sexual experience was necking and a little petting: "I'd always fought off my eager young dates when they wanted to touch my breasts." Three or four husbands no, Miss Turner is still "dating", referring to her "engagement ring" and noting, as she sights a good looking man, that her "heart beats a little faster".

Her hand is on her heart now as she says: "Thank God I was never called on to do nude scenes. I watch some of the things today and even when they kiss - the mouths opening before they get together, the tongues lashing in and out, the bodies grinding - it's all so different from the beautiful kisses we had with our lovely leading men. She blinks delicate little kisses into the air. "It offends me, it's ugly. I turn my eyes away."

Louis B. Mayer once summoned the young Lana to his office and berated her for keeping late hours and getting her name in the papers: "The only thing you're interested in is..." and he pointed to his crotch. The world has been inclined to agree with Mr Mayer, after reading countless tales about Miss Turner's insatiable way with her leading men and good-looking stagehands. Yes, she published her autobiography, *Lana, the Lady, the Legend, the Truth*, to set the record straight.

She is, she says, a sensual woman but not a sexy one. "The public has always seen me as a sexpot, jumping in and out of bed with men all the time and having romances, but most times I married my romances."

Writing about her time with Tyrone Power, who broke her heart by marrying Linda Christian rather than Lana when his divorce came through, she confesses that she was not a great companion in bed: "What we shared was far more important than the physical side of our love... sex was never, with any man, the first thing on my mind... it was so much what I symbolized, so much of my image, that I closed myself off to the pleasures of the act. Hiding hands, cuddling, being close together in bed, all those intimacies I enjoyed more than the actual sex... his gentleness was part of the reason I loved him."

Stars in the 1940s and 1950s were expected to be pure in public and the Turner-Power affair made headlines. "In those days you didn't live with someone, you married them," says Miss Turner. "Just look at what happened to Ingrid Bergman when she defied the studios and had Rossellini's babies without marrying him."

Lana Turner had two abortions for propriety's sake and it sometimes seems as though her life has been ruled by reporters. "If I blew my nose wrong they'd write about it," she says, "and if they had nothing to write about they'd say: 'Let's see what we can make up about Lana Turner today.'"

On the morning after her third marriage, to society playboy Bob Fopping, Lana and her bridegroom stepped out of their honeymoon bungalow in find Hedda Hopper finishing up the remains of their breakfast and waiting for an "exclusive" on the wedding night.

"She was a cross, rude woman," says Miss Turner, "but what do you

The 'bête noire' who bit back for animal rights



Angela Walder, with her dog Gandhi, at the BUAV offices

Angela Walder, a clear-eyed 37-year-old, would pass unnoticed in a very small crowd. She impresses you with the matter of factness you might expect from a nurse or a teacher; yet the former Home Office Chief Inspector under the Cruelty to Animals Act, Colonel Vine, calls her "an hysteric... a trouble-maker, a pain in the neck", and a former president of the Research Defence Society, who candidly admits "She's my bête noire", adds that she's "a right battlexe".

Angela Walder's particular value to the animal rights movement is that she worked in a cancer research laboratory as an animal technician for 15 years before joining the opposition.

Every morning at half past eight above the Costa Brava nightclub in the Charing Cross Road she begins an 11-hour day as scientific advisor to the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection. As World Day for laboratory animals approaches, the offices have been open six and seven days a week. Beside the research papers to be read, the letters and lectures, the collating of new statistics and the publishing of the *Liberator*, there has been the complicated organization of Sunday's march from Clapham to Carshalton involving seven meetings with the police.

BUAV is an angry, active movement that has outgrown the respectable image of the National Anti-Vivisection Society. Young vegetarians and Positive Punks have replaced kindly middle-aged ladies in hats.

Angela Walder's first job was as an animal technician with a local drugs firm. "There was and is a careless attitude to life. A researcher will ask for large numbers of animals to be bred and then get off for a seminar or a holiday. When he comes back the animals are the wrong age for the experiment, so they are all killed."

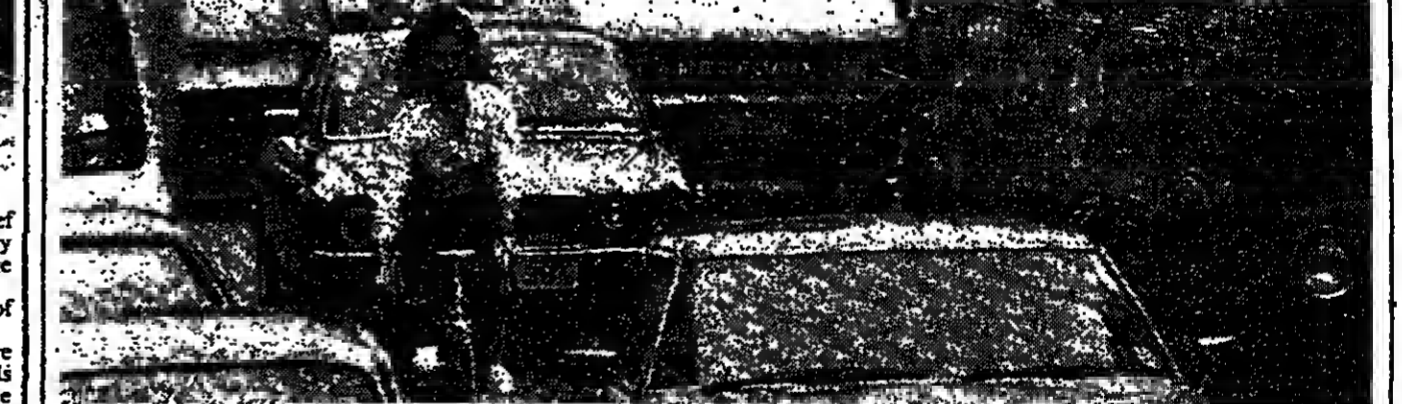
At 19 she joined the new Institute of Animal Technicians and in 1965 went to the Gray Laboratory to look after the animals bred for cancer research. She had decided that she could do more for the animals inside the system than outside.

Angela remembers Dr Gray, the director of the establishment, with affection. "He was a decent chap. He said to me that if I saw something I didn't like I could come and discuss it with him at any time. I could say to him or to Dr Hewitt 'Must the experiment be done like that? Couldn't we design it like this instead, and cut down on the number of animals used?'"

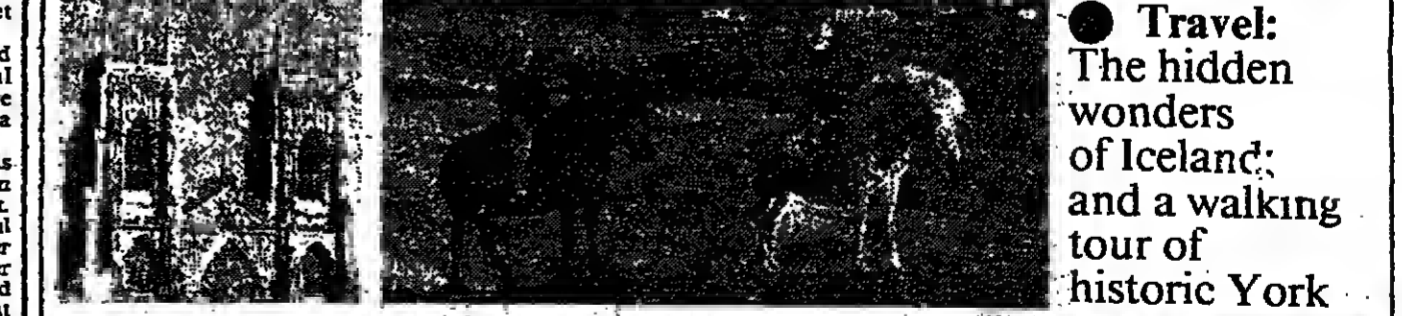
When Dr Gray died, his place as director was taken by Professor Fowler, a medical physicist with, despite the title, no medical qualifications. His first move was to double

THE TIMES Saturday

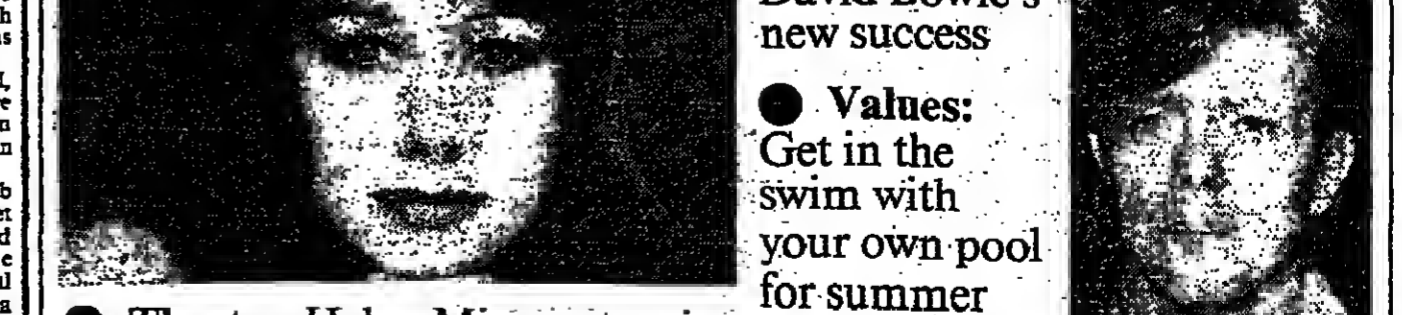
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CHINA

Problems facing the post-Mao leadership may seem to be insuperable barriers to progress but it would be wrong to overlook the Chinese ability to mobilize extraordinary inner resources. David Bonavia reports.

China's history since the death of Mao Tse-tung in 1976 has been mainly a search for political stability and for improvements in the living standards of the common people. At the 12th congress of the Communist Party last year, large numbers of aged revolutionary leaders in Peking were shunted sideways onto special advisory bodies, and younger people were brought on to play more active roles in administration and policy-making. In the provinces, however, progress towards the reduction of gerontocracy has been slower. The Communist Party, with some 40 million members, is still having difficulty dealing with the estimated 16 million of them who joined during the leftist upheavals of the Cultural Revolution (1966-76) and who are no longer considered politically reliable, or who are dishonest or inefficient. The outstanding elder statesman of the post-Mao era is Mr Deng Xiaoping, who still controls China's destinies despite relinquishing formal tenure of his posts as Deputy Chairman of the party and Deputy Prime Minister. Mr Deng's right-hand man is Mr Zhao Ziyang, the capable and energetic Prime Minister who has contributed much to the progress of economic reform - basically a reversion to cash incentives for workers on farms, in factories and in offices and shops. This process has entailed a return to family farming in the rural areas, and a large degree of freedom for the peasants to decide what they will grow and to whom they will sell what they do not eat themselves. After fulfilling the production contracts with local organs, the peasants can sell their produce on the free market both in the countryside and in adjacent rural areas. Pleased by the success of this

message of raising peasant incomes and foreign exchange earnings from cash crops, the leadership has recommended that redundant enterprises work out suitable versions of the "responsibility systems", as the reforms are called. Laundries and even Peking opera troupes have implemented a system of income-sharing based on earnings. It remains to be seen whether such methods of economic growth, which some people in China denounce as "capitalist", will succeed across the board, or whether the delays and red tape of bureaucratic socialism will defeat them. Besides the move towards a weeding-out of the party ranks, which has met strong opposition from entrenched interests in the provinces and the armed forces, the Party is supposed to be in process of separating its ideological, work, and moral exhortations to the nation at large, from its previous role as the linchpin of administration and control at all levels. Officials who previously held high rank both in the party and in the organs of government are being encouraged to opt for one or other of them. In matters of day-to-day administration, the party is supposed to let the recently formed People's Congresses work through the organs of government, intervening only when absolutely necessary. Progress towards this ideal will necessarily be slow, given the reluctance of officials to lose any of their power and to retire in a timely manner, so that younger cadres can take more responsibility. An associated problem is that of the intellectuals - defined as those with degrees, or specialized knowledge - many of whom have not been satisfactorily rehabilitated since the Cultural Revolution and whose abilities are being wasted on low-powered jobs, often in remote areas to which they were exiled under Mao. The level of tertiary education is still low, and there is a severe shortage of places for school-leavers who want to pursue it. Unless this problem is solved, China will continue to be technologically backward except in a few prestige areas such as nuclear missiles, in which it is anyway greatly outranked by the Soviet Union and the United States. Equally serious is the problem of unemployment, particularly among young people. Though the authorities gloss this over as "waiting for employment" (only capitalist countries supposedly have "unemployment"), it is creating a generation of sceptical, if not cynical, young people whose ideals and energy are being wasted. Political ideology has been out of fashion since Mao's death, and the mass of the people are more interested in finding better housing, clothes and consumer goods. Food supplies are adequate if modest, and prone to price rises because of the existence of a free market. Mao's ideal of continuing "class struggle" under socialism has been rejected by the Deng leadership, which, ironically enough, means a practical reversion to class privilege, both covert and overt. An official who pulls strings to get his or her offspring into a university will be let off with a reprimand or demotion if the matter is uncovered. A worker or peasant will have no strings to pull. In practice it is hard to achieve any improvement in one's lifestyle, without "going



through the back door", as the Chinese put it. Personal relations and family alliances are often essential for people to further their careers. The concern expressed by the leadership at Western cultural influences, coming in the wake of more trade and other contacts with the outside world, seem rather exaggerated, and based on an excessively prudish view of morality. Chinese young people long to travel abroad, but few will ever have the opportunity or the means. Officials on overseas trips are often berated for spending their time sightseeing and sending home colour television sets. There is small hope of improvements in standards of living if the present population growth of over 1.1 per cent continues. The city dwellers have on the whole accepted the policy of the one-child family, but the peasants, who make up for some four-fifths of the population, are still keen to have more children, especially boys. Girl babies are still widely despised, and recently there have been press condemnations of the practice of female infanticide in the rural areas. All these problems would seem to place insuperable barriers to progress. But the Chinese have shown their ability to mobilize extraordinary inner resources too often in the past to be counted out of the global struggle for prosperity and security. In public health, China is miles ahead of most other underdeveloped countries, and while there is now greater

emphasis on improving research and medical skills, the raising of hygiene standards, pioneered under Mao, has left its mark. The population problem is to some extent the product of falling infant mortality and longer life expectancy. Nor is China riven by the communal or religious conflicts which devour the energies of so many countries. Clan feuds persist in the most backward areas, and there is unrest among some of the ethnic minorities - especially the Muslims of Xinjiang - but the gradual progress towards universal literacy is an important heritage of the country's unitary culture and written language. The Government's credit is good with Western firms, and the leadership has succeeded in almost wiping out the budgetary and foreign trade deficits which resulted from overspending in the late 1970s. Although China is not a member of the Non-Aligned Movement, its prestige among other Third World countries is high. As the leaders point out, not a single Chinese soldier is stationed on the territory of any other country. The South-East Asian nations, while still wary of their big communist neighbour, regard it as a useful counterweight to the more aggressive and expansionist Vietnam. Above all, China has gained respect - among those who sympathise with its goals - for its willingness to experiment, and to discard unsuccessful formulae. Its development as a socialist state, China has tested the frontiers of Marxist

theory, and drawn back when its limitations were plain. The country is now at the opposite extreme, testing rightist socialism similar to that of Yugoslavia. If China remains a socialist country into the 21st century there is no doubt that its adaptation of Marxism will also reflect its long and unique cultural development. Reform has become the keynote of the Chinese economy in 1983. Record harvests and a surplus on foreign trade last year were a striking endorsement of recent agricultural reforms which gave farmers material incentives to produce more. This has strengthened the hand of the present leadership group, whose economic policies were expressed in the new Constitution and the long-delayed five-year plan (1981-1985) adopted by the National People's Congress last December. With solid economic and political victories in their pocket, the Dengist group is preparing to launch a rectification movement in the second

half of this year to eliminate vestiges of "leftism" - that is, resistance to the new policies - remaining in the party. This should help to extend economic reforms to industry and commerce, where they have come up against recalcitrant middle-level officials. The private sector is expanding, especially in urban areas. There are 2.6 million individual enterprises in China employing 3,000,000 people with a gross annual turnover of more than 10,000m yuan (about £3,300m), officials say. State-owned and cooperative enterprises are converting to profit-based accounting. None of these measures can succeed without thorough changes in the pricing and employment systems, but these are finally beginning to crack. China is adopting a three-tier mixed economy with fixed prices for certain primary commodities and consumer staples, floating prices for a wide range of manufactured goods including many consumer products, and free prices for farm and rural sideline industry products sold in markets. This tripartite division parallels the division of the economy into three sectors: compulsory planned, guidance (or non-mandatory) planned, and free market, as described in the report by Mr Hu Yaobang, the Communist Party General Secretary, to the 12th party congress last September. Equally important changes could finally remove the "iron-ricebowl" system of guaranteed income and employment for urban workers, which has stymied attempts to improve worker productivity. In March the Ministry of Labour and Personnel called for the extension to all areas of the contract employment system, previously applied experimentally in selected enterprises in a few areas. Under this system, the worker and employing organization enter into a contractual relationship, clearly spelling out the duties and rights of both parties. The scheme allows for flexibility adjusted for productivity in a variety of ways. There is the implicit concept that a worker who fails to satisfy his contractual obligations can be dismissed - a revolutionary concept in a society which until recently accepted, in theory at least, that workers were entitled to their job and pay. The five-year plan for 1981-1985 outlined by Mr Zhao Ziyang, the Prime Minister, in December, calls for modest short-term economic growth, combined with intensive development of the energy industries and transport and a gradual technological overhaul of China's existing industrial enterprises. The aim is to provide a

foundation for more rapid economic growth in the second half of the decade. Mr Zhao endorsed the open-door policy of expanding foreign trade and encouraging foreign investment in China. Foreign trade is expected to grow by an average of 8.7 per cent a year over the five-year period. Last year it recorded a surplus of 2,800m yuan, but export growth was flat as China finally succumbed to stagnation in world trade and protectionism in the US and other key markets. The plan anticipates a 3,000m yuan deficit for 1983, with imports growing 25 per cent. Much of the increase will come from technology and equipment needed for China's ambitious modernization programme. Occidental Petroleum of the US, announced in March that it had signed an interim agreement with the China National Coal Development Corporation to develop a 15 million tonne-per-year coalmine at Pingshuo in Shanxi province, the location of China's biggest coal reserves. The joint venture will require an investment by Occidental of between \$200m and \$300m (about £153m-£200m), which would make Pingshuo by far the biggest foreign investment in China. About 70 per cent of the output is earmarked for export to Japan, the Philippines and Hongkong. The goal will be moved from Shanxi along newly-upgraded railways to a coal port at Qinhuangdao. In another important energy project, a nuclear power plant will be built in the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone near Hongkong. This will involve contracts for the nuclear power industries of both France and Britain, well-informed sources say, on the basis of future sales of electric power to Hongkong. Heavy industry grew by a surprising 9.3 per cent last year, far exceeding the 4 per cent range set by planners in late 1981, and this will undoubtedly put further strain on China's already stretched energy supply and transport system. Light industry grew by only 5.1 per cent, reversing the two-year trend of two figure light industrial growth under the readjustment policies, which had favoured light industry. The policies cut investment costs and heavy industrial growth in order to hold down energy demand and expand the supply of consumer goods. One factor in the levelling-off of light industrial growth has been the gradual saturation of markets for synthetic textiles and some manufactured goods, especially less-favoured brand names. Gone are the days when it was necessary to queue up to

ECONOMY Reform is the priority for 1983

Reform has become the keynote of the Chinese economy in 1983. Record harvests and a surplus on foreign trade last year were a striking endorsement of recent agricultural reforms which gave farmers material incentives to produce more. This has strengthened the hand of the present leadership group, whose economic policies were expressed in the new Constitution and the long-delayed five-year plan (1981-1985) adopted by the National People's Congress last December. With solid economic and political victories in their pocket, the Dengist group is preparing to launch a rectification movement in the second

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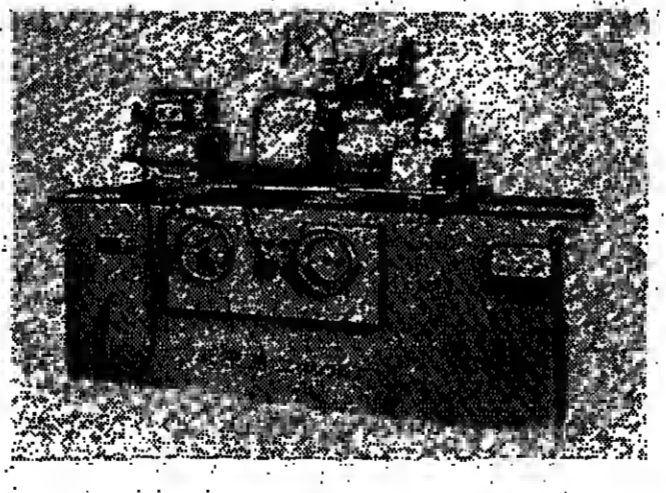
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continued from previous page buy a watch, bicycle or sewing machine. Town dwellers now want colour, not black-and-white, television sets, and Japanese if possible.

The shift to profit-based accounting has made it easier to identify inefficient producers of shoddy goods, which are oow piling up in warehouses.

Robert Delfs China Economy Correspondent Far Eastern Economic Review

AGRICULTURE Growing more and reaping rewards

Recent structural changes in Chinese agriculture and the end of the drought after nearly three years in north China have contributed to record harvests, which the Chinese hope will be exceeded again this year.

Total agricultural output rose by nearly 7 per cent in 1982, which is the minimum necessary to achieve the leadership's goal of quadrupling national production by the year 2000.

In most places, work points have been replaced by the system of production contracts which, Chinese economists claim, mobilize the peasants' self-interest by rewarding them not only according to their labour input, but according to the effectiveness and productivity of their work.

At the same time, it is strenuously denied that the new system amounts to redistribution of land, with the peasants becoming owners of the fields they farm.

In practice it makes little difference, except that exploitation of poor by rich peasants is ruled out, thus avoiding one of the greatest causes of misery in pre-revolutionary China.

The latest trend is towards families specializing in certain types of work considered inferior to grain production during Mao's lifetime - forestry, animal husbandry, fisheries, fruit, vegetables, and cash crops.

The party and government are actively encouraging peasant families to devote themselves to any one or a combination of such occupations.

The wheel of rural policy has come round so far that now there are even families considered to be "specializing in grain production".

Though the area sown to grain was slightly reduced, the estimated harvest figure is 344 million tonnes, an increase of nearly 6 per cent over 1981. Cotton totalled 3.37 million tonnes or nearly 14 per cent more than the previous year.

Oil-bearing crops were put at 11.2 million tonnes, an increase of almost 10 per cent. Though better weather helped farmers, Peking claims the record harvest, were due at least partly to the new system of family farming which has motivated the peasants to produce and market more.

Leading authorities compare the system with the agricultural cooperatives of the 1950s, which were swept aside by the late Mao Tse-tung's imposition of the people's communes.

The communes, which centralized all rural work from 1958, on and were aimed at achieving uniformity of living standards, were severely modified after they failed to keep the country fed in 1961.

However, some concepts of egalitarianism persisted in the three-tiered administrative system applied to farming from 1962 until 1980, and were expressed in the system of work points.

Work points were designed to reward hard work and pay stronger and more active peasants more than their fellows. In practice, however, they discouraged personal initiative and denied the peasants the right to enrich themselves through their own efforts.

In most places, work points have been replaced by the system of production contracts which, Chinese economists claim, mobilize the peasants' self-interest by rewarding them not only according to their labour input, but according to the effectiveness and productivity of their work.

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quotas or other produce to the authorities. The communes themselves have ceased to be centres of political mobilization and control, and are now purely administrative units providing some essential services.

Nothing could better symbolize the turn-about in farm policy than the appointment of a middle-aged intellectual to act as party secretary of the once-famous Dazhai production brigade in Shanxi Province, the model of Maoist austerity and egalitarianism. Mao and his group despised intellectuals, and compared them unfavourably with untutored peasants as builders of socialism.

Chinese theorists, of course, would reject this analysis, and say the peasants were as eager as anyone to implement socialism when the time is ripe.

The idea of peasant self-enrichment is no longer thought anti-socialist, but is greatly encouraged, so that there are now peasant families earning considerably more than industrial workers and people in administrative jobs.

China's farmers - for which only 15 per cent of the country's land is suitable - now concentrate on value rather than mass output. Forest and aquatic products, handicrafts, meat and eggs are no longer regarded as luxuries whose cultivation should be assigned a low priority.

Export industries, however, are benefiting from the better supply of secondary products, while several million tons of grain are imported each year to satisfy the basic requirement of the foodstuffs in the big coastal cities.

Oil Getting into the offshore field

The coming year will be critical for China's ambitious plans to develop its offshore oil reserves, which many experts believe could rival those of the North Sea or Alaska and make China a significant force in the world oil market by the 1990s.

To the five years since the Chinese Government first announced it was inviting foreign oil companies to help to explore and develop its virtually uncharted continental shelf, progress has been painstakingly thorough - and slow.

As for the financial commitment, Chang Yangting, vice chairman of the board of directors of the Bank of China, said a few months ago that China would need between \$20,000m and \$40,000m (£13,000m to £26,000m) to develop its oil and coal resources.

What is not in dispute is that China does not have the experience, equipment or financial resources to tackle the far more demanding task of offshore development on its own.

China's latest Constitution, promulgated on December 4, 1982, proclaims unequivocally that the state "promotes family planning so that population growth may fit the plans for economic and social development".

The newspaper went on to note that "if this phenomenon is not checked immediately, there will be a serious social problem in twenty years' time when a large number of young men will be without spouses".

In his 1981-85 five-year plan speech to the National People's Congress last November, Zhao Ziyang, the Prime Minister, warned rural peasants especially to "change radically the feudal attitude of viewing sons as better than daughters - and regarding more sons as a sign of good fortune".

Before the one child family continued on next page

exploration programme in the South China and Yellow Seas, which alone will tell whether or not China could become an important oil exporting nation, has been postponed again. It is unlikely to begin before the end of this year.

Since August last year the Chinese Government has been evaluating the bids for 43 offshore tracts in the South China Sea and Yellow Sea submitted by the oil companies. Although initial expectations were that the first licences would be awarded by the end of last year, they are now unlikely to be granted much before the middle of the year.

The outcome of the negotiations - and the drilling that follows them - will be critical for both sides. For the Chinese, development of their offshore oil is far more than just another manifestation of Deng Xiaoping's "open door" economic policy.

Oil companies regard offshore China as one of the last great unexplored oil provinces. The seismic surveys they carried out for the Chinese Government as a condition of being able to bid in last summer's auction identified more than 100 large and potentially oil-bearing structures, many of which could produce substantial quantities of oil, if they are confirmed by drilling.

China has been a significant producer of oil for more than 30 years, having been helped by the Russians to develop the first of her many offshore fields. Present production from the offshore fields is running at about 2 million barrels a day, slightly less than Britain's North Sea output, but sufficient to recent years to meet China's domestic needs and leave a small surplus for export.

Although no official Chinese forecasts are available, there has been speculation among Western analysts that China's offshore fields have recently peaked, underlining the need for new developments.

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Before the one child family continued on next page

next 20 years for oil development alone if the offshore area proves anything like as rewarding as has been predicted.

Estimates of the likely reserves in China's offshore waters are inevitably speculative, but Dr Jack Birks, a former managing director of BP, puts the likely figure at between 20 billion and 40 billion barrels. This is in line with many other estimates, and would make offshore China slightly more productive than the North Sea.

The drilling already done by three oil company consortia, one Japanese, one French and one American, has been patchy, with several oil shows and a number of "dry holes". These have all been in relatively shallow water, but are not regarded as the best areas on offer.

The waters off the mouth of the Pearl River will attract the greatest industrial interest, and this area was well represented in last summer's auctioned acreage. The total area on offer amounted to some 60,000 square miles, equivalent to the entire United Kingdom sector of the North Sea.

Two key conditions for China are that all the initial exploration and development costs are paid for by the companies, with the Chinese state oil company taking over once the costs have been paid out of the oil produced.

Jonathan Davis Energy Correspondent

POPULATION Time to end the baby boom

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CHINA

Continued from previous page



peasants could grudgingly absorb extra daughters: now they have little choice and most make up their minds to either kill a female baby or to let it live and try again for a boy. They would then of course incur the displeasure of village cadres and local party leaders who have to monitor the birth quotas and answer to their superiors as to the success of their efforts.

An additional factor which does not augur well for the future educational or cultural levels of the rural population, relates indirectly to the recently initiated personal responsibility system (PRS), the euphemistic label for private production by peasants. This encourages the use of children's labour and could detract from the value of full school attendance, particularly in the case of girls.

In addition, some peasants are apparently prepared to forego the uncertain package of financial incentives associated with the one child family bonus scheme.

To counteract these tendencies some provinces have encouraged local units to make a "birth control responsibility system". Failure to utilize contraceptives or take "remedial measures" (abortions) results in a fine and cancellation of an agricultural contract and even withdrawal of private agricultural plots.

With an 80 per cent rural population, China needs positive rather than punitive government intervention on a large scale if the agricultural responsibility system is to be encouraged and a considerable reduction in family size is to be achieved. It is estimated that most rural families have and still want at least three children, and nearly 20 per cent of all rural births last year were third children or higher.

Until recently the absence in China of a corps of demographers able to investigate and

experiment in research design, survey and evaluation, precluded sound and accurate demographic advice.

Accordingly, the most important of the 1982 census results would perhaps be the discrete abandonment of the ethereal target of under 1,200 million for the year 2000, and the development of sounder, safer and more sensitive socio-demographic policies. It is certainly necessary to lower national population targets if they have been unsoundly overinflated in the first place. But a change in goals, facilitating a population for the year 2000 of 1,250 or 1,300 million, would relieve the enormous pressures on Chinese families during the remaining years of this decade.

Stewart Fraser
Professor of Education
La Trobe University,
Melbourne, Victoria.

RELIGION

The right to worship in an atheist state

The traditional view that a Chinese was "Confucian in office, Taoist in retirement and Buddhist as death approached", once summarised the gutless practicality and eclecticism characteristic of the Chinese attitude to religion.

The contemporary state is officially atheist but its citizens are constitutionally free to believe in Buddhism, Taoism, Islam or Christianity as long as these constitute neither a threat to national security nor to health. The attitude of the state to religion has been ambivalent, ranging from tolerance to the destructiveness of the Red

guards in the Cultural Revolution.

Officially religion is combated with science in the assumption that it will slowly wither in the face of implacable logic. The usefulness of religious monuments in China's lucrative tourist trade means, however, that the atheist state pays for the upkeep and repair of major temples, churches and mosques. The price that monks, nuns, pastors and imams have to pay is that of large groups of foreign and Chinese tourists among the faithful.

Each major religion has a governing association which, in the words of Zhao Puchu, President of the Buddhist Association, "acts as a bridge through which the Government keeps in touch with Buddhist affairs and opinions, and its policy is conveyed to believers". The leader of China's Protestants, Bishop Ting, who visited Britain last year is, like Zhao Puchu, a skilled diplomat, constantly compelled to juggle Marxism and Christianity and balance conflicting interests.

The Constitution forbids "foreign control" of religion, so relations with believers in the outside world are one of the most delicate issues. Some think that it was outside support that kept Islam, Christianity and Buddhism going during the Cultural Revolution. Certainly the only religion with no substantial outside contacts, Taoism, appears to be in serious decline.

Numbers of adherents are difficult to discover since the estimates of the Chinese Religious Affairs Bureau are very low, and those of outside religious bodies often excessively high. There are anywhere between 10 and 20 million Muslims and more than three million Protestants (which is three times the number in 1949). There are probably between three and six million Catholics. The number of Buddhists is even harder to

guess, but some people have claimed that there are up to 100 million. Sadly, there are only a few thousand Taoists left. Confucianism withered with the end of the imperial house.

Many Chinese still appear to be Buddhist as death approaches, for one of the most flourishing centres is the Nine Flower Mountain in Anhui province, dedicated to Ksitigarbha, the God of Hell. This was traditionally a place of pilgrimage for the bereaved and now the monks hold an almost continuous cycle of masses for the dead.

Relatives pay for a mass with up to five monks dressed as Ksitigarbha in splendid red robes and as many as 30 others chanting for four hours. They travel for up to 1,000 miles to this place of Buddhist salvation, which also attracts young postulants from all over China.

The majority of China's Muslims live in Chinese Turkistan, on the border with the Soviet Union. They are mainly Uighurs and Kazakhs, whose language and culture differ from the rest of China. Relations with the Chinese are often difficult and, by the Uighurs at least, are often expressed in religious terms.

To the Chinese Government, the strength of Islam among the minorities in this sensitive border area is potentially dangerous for it could provide a platform for separatism or discontent.

The outside world and the danger of foreign interference have played a major part in the life of the Christian Churches in China. After 1949 the Protestants quickly set up the "three-self patriotic movement of Protestant Churches of China", stressing allegiance to the new Chinese government. Tied by the implacable rule of loyalty to the Vatican, China's Catholics demurred. They were not helped by the Vatican policy of recognizing refugee cardinals in Taiwan and the upgrading of its representative there to full nunciature status. Though a Catholic Patriotic Association was set up, some refused to recognize it. In 1981, about 20 Catholics, including some Jesuits, were arrested in Shanghai for presumed loyalty to Rome.

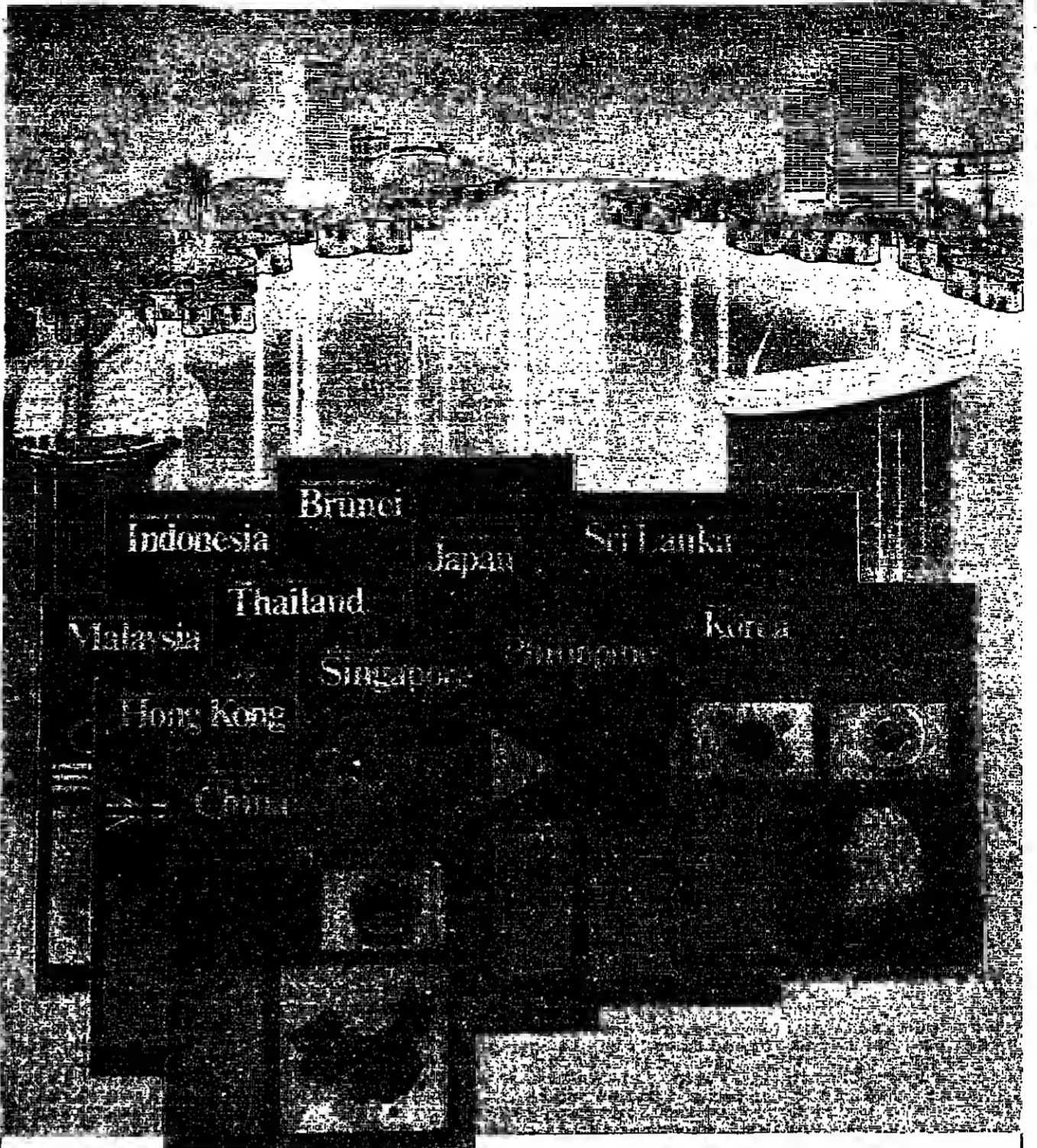
Though the Protestants have suffered less because of their relations with the outside world, they face some internal problems. A man called Witness Li (or Nee) formed a group called The Little Flock and then left for America. staunch members of the Flock, one of whom kept a tame sheep in her Peking courtyard until anti-pet campaigns of the 1950s led to its slaughter, are placed in a difficult position by the betrayal and absenteeism of their leader.

There is also a rather embarrassing heretical sect called The Yellers. Acting on an unusual interpretation of a verse in St John's Gospel, they shout, "Thank you, Jesus Christ. We are greater than you and you are smaller than we". They are an embarrassment to the Protestant authorities.

The future of religion in China is not easy to predict. The slow decline of Taoism suggests that, without outside help, the future of religion is uncertain. Continuing problems with Catholics loyal to the Vatican suggest that outside support is also very provocative to the Chinese authorities.

Even during the Cultural Revolution, people managed to maintain their faith with discretion. The great grandmother of a friend of mine was a devout Buddhist with no images to worship so she decided that a corner of the window sill was her altar and she prayed to that. Unostentatious practicality of that sort is probably the best method for the survival of religion in China. Excessive zeal would be both dangerous and out of keeping with tradition.

Frances Wood
The author, who is research assistant in the Chinese section of the British Library, has climbed three of the Holy Mountains in China.



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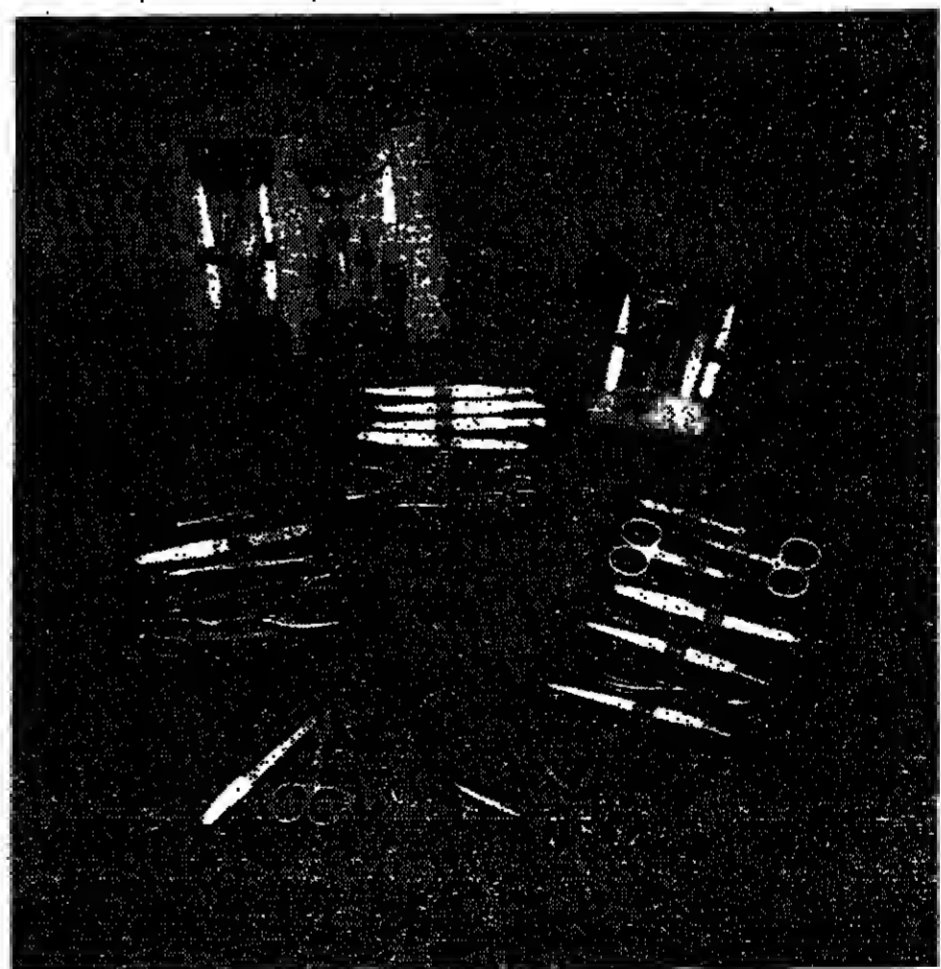
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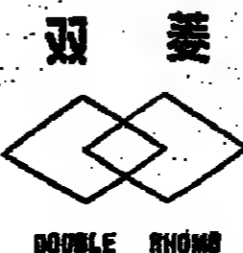
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China is the third largest country in the world after the Soviet Union and Canada. The articles below give the flavour of widely differing parts of this huge land area.

SICHUAN At home in Heaven's Country

Nowhere else are 100 million people so cut off from international life as in the province of Sichuan. It is probably only as the home of pandas and of a spiky cuisine that it impinges on the consciousness of the non-Chinese world.

Sichuan's history has been turbulent. When all the earth is peaceful, Sichuan is the last to be at peace. When all the earth is in disorder, Sichuan is the first to be disordered. Such is its reputation.

The province is happier in its natural endowments. 'Heaven's Country' is its appellation, from the fertility of the soil of the Sichuan Basin.

Most of the province's population (99,700,000 according to the census of July 1982) live in the Sichuan Basin, also known as the Red Basin from the red and purple colouring of its soil.

Pigs and poultry, with buffaloes, are the chief livestock of the plains, with goats being reared in the hills.

More attention is being devoted to the long neglected highlands of west Sichuan, bordering Tibet. Here, cattle raising and arboral crops offer good prospects and the region is expected to make a greater contribution to the province's economy.

Reafforestation, both on the western plateaux and on the hills of the Sichuan Basin, is an urgent priority.

Chengdu is the cultural and political capital of Sichuan. Chongqing, however, is the larger city with six million inhabitants as against less than four million in Chengdu.

The utilization of Sichuan's abundant resources has been the province's most dramatic mineral development in recent years.

The Chengdu-Chongqing line is the backbone of the provincial railway system while other lines now link Sichuan to northwest China.

Despite industrial and mining development agriculture is still the mainstay of Sichuan's economy. For 20 years the province's agricultural surplus

was expropriated at low prices, with little being given in return. In the Cultural Revolution fierce fighting took place in some Sichuan cities.

Since the beginning of efforts to re-orient Chinese economic policies in 1978, the province has played a distinctive and innovative role.

The new agricultural 'responsibility systems' (effectively, a return to family farming) seem, on the contrary, to be going ahead strongly.

Offshore lies the island of Hainan, almost as large as Taiwan, and the homeland of several minority peoples. It has a vast, yet unrealized, potential as China's only year-round source of tropical products.

Other regions of the province, mostly mountainous, are extremely poor, with the exception of the small and densely populated Han River delta in the eastern part of the province.

The province is one of China's great agricultural regions. It is a double-cropping area and its economy is based on such crops as rice, sugar, peanuts, fish, fruit, vegetables and silkworms.

shadowed by agriculture, although in terms of total industrial value it ranks fifth among China's provinces.

Guangdong has occupied a strategic place in the history of modern China. It was in the van of Western efforts to break down the cultural and commercial barriers surrounding China from the early 19th century.

The SEZs are not strictly export-processing zones. A variety of different arrangements are possible: direct investment, joint ventures, cooperative enterprises, compensation trade.

The elaboration of rural development policies has brought significant changes in the Chinese countryside, especially in the more modern areas.

Guangdong's foreign exchange earnings exceeded \$2,000m (about £1,315m) in 1982.

Peasant incomes have increased dramatically. Foshan prefecture, at the core of the delta, had almost 10,000 households with annual incomes over 10,000 yuan (£3,000) in 1982.

The core of the province is the Pearl River delta, the cultural centre of Cantonese Guangdong and one of the most prosperous regions not merely of Guangdong but of the whole of China.

Rural economic success has not been limited to the agricultural sector. Rural enterprises at the commune and brigade levels have taken advantage of relaxed economic policies to establish links with enterprises in Hong Kong and Macau.

A significant degree of economic autonomy has been granted to the province since 1979. Its most dramatic consequence has been the creation of special economic zones (SEZs) in Shenzhen, close to Hong Kong.

Shenzhen, close to Hong Kong, Zhuhai, next to Macau, and Shantou, developments in Shenzhen and Zhuhai have been rapid.

The SEZs are administered directly by the provincial government and both Shenzhen and Zhuhai have been granted municipal status.

There has been a great deal of investment in infrastructure since 1980, the effects of which extend beyond the zones.

tourism and archaeological studies. Despite tension between the local Muslim population and the immigrant Han (ethnic Chinese), communications and living standards are being gradually improved.

Xinjiang includes within its 636,000 square miles the delectable oasis city of Turfan, known for its grapes and melons, and the desolate salt flats of Lake Aidin in the middle of the depression, the lowest point in China.

Local imams are trained to read the Koran in Arabic, and a few have been able to make the pilgrimage to Mecca.

From the second century B.C. onwards, Chinese forces entered and at times dominated Xinjiang, and silk was exported through there to west Asia and Europe by two separate routes.

Islam appeared in the eighth century A.D. but was eclipsed for a while by the Buddhist convert Mongols.

Among the archaeological sites of interest are the caves at Bezeklik near Turfan, part of whose remarkable frescoes were removed by the German scholar Von Le-Coq, some of the finest being destroyed by the Allied bombing of Berlin in the Second World War.

Local officials decline to discuss the race riots which have claimed casualties at the remote outpost of Kashgar.

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The local culture is now smiled on by the Chinese authorities, and the Arabic script has been revived for the writing of the Uighur and other Turkic languages.

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Industrial heartland near Soviet border. The three northernmost provinces of China, Liaoning, Jilin and Heilongjiang - the area once called Manchuria but now known simply as the North-east - comprise what is arguably the most economically dynamic region of China.

JIANGSU CORDUROY welcomed in over sixty countries & regions. Corduroy from Jiangsu is made of fine pure cotton, with exquisite workmanship, in hundreds of varieties and thousands of patterns and colours.

BELL'S SCOTCH WHISKY BELL'S

MARKET REPORT by Michael Clark US buyers flock back

BELL'S SCOTCH WHISKY BELL'S

US buyers returned to the market yesterday, pushing up the prices of leading stocks in a flurry of activity as ICI, Britain's biggest industrial group, confirmed what the rest of the stock market had known for months - that the group is on the mend.

The shares jumped to a record high of 470p in response to the chairman's optimistic comments. Brokers estimated that up to five million shares changed hands following the speech by Mr John Harvey-Jones.

Earlier this month Scottish brokers Wood Mackenzie upgraded their full year profits by £102m to £462m on the basis of an improved performance from the pharmaceutical division and reduced losses in petrochemicals.

Yesterday Mr Harvey-Jones confirmed that pharmaceuticals had turned in a god performance enabling the group to concentrate on further rationalization among the loss makers. The chairman's words were just the tonic the market needed, carrying far more weight than the Confederation of British Industry or any Government minister. Jobbers already short

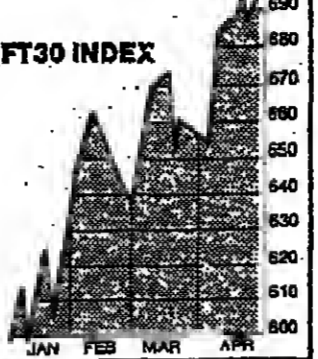
of stock marked prices sharply higher as blue chips established double figure gains.

The FT index closed 13.8 up at 692.0 - its best one-day gain since February 3 when it

with big American interests, 17p dearer at 231p. Recovery stocks also benefited. TI Group rose 14p to 164p and GKN 10p to 161p. Only Glaxo missed out, closing 10p lower at 930p.

Glits failed to join in the euphoria, still keeping a close eye on sterling's performance on the foreign exchange where it lost 0.6 cents to \$1.5340.

Dealers had to content themselves with gains of up to 2 1/2p, in longs, while shorts showed little improvement on the day.



Good two-way trade developed in Commercial Union, Britain's biggest insurance group, with the shares ending the day up at 149p, despite Tuesday's report in The Times of increasing scepticism over

group's chances of making the most of any recovery in the US market.

Lloyd's broker Minet Holdings slipped 2p to 136p in the wake of St Paul of Minnesota's decision to pick up a further 3.8 million shares, taking its stake to just under 25 per cent.

Minet's figures on Wednesday also showed an exceptional item of 1ml relating to legal costs. Still reflecting recent figures Hawker Siddeley added a further 8p to 390p.

On the takeover front, shares of UDS Group were unchanged at 134p despite the news that Hanson Trust had bought a further 1.5 million shares, taking its stake to 25.35 million shares or 13.24 per cent of the equity.

Meanwhile, brokers Cazenove bought a further 1.6 million shares in Thomas Tilling on behalf of their clients, BTR, at 189.5p.

Big speculation was good for 3p on Debenhams at 124p in the belief that Mr Gerald Ranson and his Bassishaw consortium would bid for the group if its offer for UDS fell through. Mr Ranson already owns about 1 million shares which he bought through one of his subsidiaries

Albert Fisher's acquisition of Wentworth Import and Export, the fruit and vegetable wholesaler with Chillon interests, has been completed. Yesterday broker Hichens Harrison completed a vendor placing of 900,000 shares at 43 1/2p to raise £391,000. But the chairman, Mr Tony Millar, a former Michael Ashcroft associate, refused to comment on whether any further acquisitions were planned.

jumped 14.8. At one point it was up 17.3. 4.5 short of the magical 700 barrier that it had been widely predicted the index would hit this week.

US support boosted several of the leaders with Bechem up 12p at 413p and BOC Group

Table with columns: 1982/83 High Low Stock Price Chg % Yld % P/E. Includes BRITISH FUNDS and MEDICINES.

Table with columns: 1982/83 High Low Stock Price Chg % Yld % P/E. Includes COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN and LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

Table with columns: 1982/83 High Low Stock Price Chg % Yld % P/E. Includes DOLLAR STOCKS.

Table with columns: 1982/83 High Low Stock Price Chg % Yld % P/E. Includes BANKS AND DISCOUNTS.

Table with columns: 1982/83 High Low Stock Price Chg % Yld % P/E. Includes BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES.

Table with columns: 1982/83 High Low Stock Price Chg % Yld % P/E. Includes COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL.

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Sterling: Spot and Forward

Table showing Sterling market rates for various currencies and terms.

Money Market Rates

Table showing clearing bank base rate and discount rates.

Other Markets

Table showing market rates for various international currencies.

Dollar Spot Rates

Table showing dollar spot rates for various countries.

Money Market Rates

Table showing clearing bank base rate and discount rates.

Other Markets

Table showing market rates for various international currencies.

Dollar Spot Rates

Table showing dollar spot rates for various countries.

Euro-5 Deposits

Table showing Euro-5 deposit rates for various terms.

Gold

Table showing gold prices and related market information.

SHIPPING

Table showing shipping rates and company information.

MINES

Table showing mining company stock prices.

PROPERTY

Table showing property market data.

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Table showing investment trust performance.

RUBBER

Table showing rubber market prices.

TEA

Table showing tea market prices.

MISCELLANEOUS

Table showing various market prices.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Table showing stock exchange volume and turnover.

MARKET COMMENTARY

Text providing market analysis and commentary.

Text providing market analysis and commentary.

Text providing market analysis and commentary.

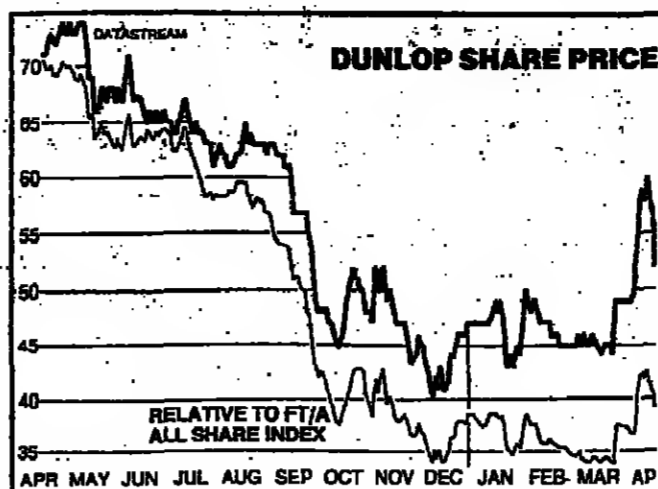
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COMMODITIES

Table of commodity prices including London Metal Exchange, SUGAR, WOOL, SOYABEAN MEAL, LONDON GOLD, and GRAIN. Columns include item names, prices, and previous prices.

Hanson emerges from UDS fog

Now that Hanson, on advice from Schroders, has closed the door on any higher bid for UDS, institutional shareholders must finally make up their minds this morning.



Dunlop Holdings

Dunlop Holdings Year to 31.12.82 Pretax loss £7m (break-even) Stated earnings 45.5p (38.6p) Turnover £1,525m (£1,456m) Net final dividend nil, making 2p (4p) Share price 52p, down 3p. Yield 5.5%

The rival, prematurely final, bid from Bassisbaw is 130p cash only.

The decision is posed as a moral one. The UDS board, majority supported by employee representatives, is asking shareholders to forgo a few pence because Bassisbaw offers continuity of the business while Hanson offers only the usual, meaningless assurances.

The main fear is that the Richard Shops and John Collier chains would be sold to rivals, probably Burton, for 'rationalization'.

In principle, institutional shareholders should pay far more attention to this kind of question. If they believe in a free enterprise community and self-regulation, they cannot shun these things off to other people, whether company managers or the state.

also expecting a financial reconstruction at some stage. But cooling speculation and disappointment on the lack of dividend are expected to pull back the share price.

Woolworth

F. W. Woolworth Year to Jan 29 1983 Pretax profit £47.4m (£38.3m) Turnover £1,124m (£1,001m) Share price 277 (+20p)

The difficulty in analysing Woolworth is that it is in a state of transition from the old F. W. Woolworth, controlled by the US parent group, to the new, British-controlled, Woolworth Holdings which made a successful takeover bid for the whole company at the end of 1982.

Tyres in the United Kingdom were the main source of Duolop's problems. The total loss in Britain was £10m, and in the rest of the EEC £6m. Operating profits in the rest of the world totalled £57m. Worldwide tyre profits came to £21m. op £3m, industry and consumer profits rose £2m at £18, but there was a £1m loss on sports goods because of impact of the American recession, and engineering profits were halved at £3m.

relying on the tried and tested formula of looking at the whole business.

Since Christmas the market has responded by pushing the share price from around 160p to a modern record of 277p.

At that price there are still plenty of firm holders of the shares. So far these are sufficiently in the ascendancy to outweigh the other school of thought which, more conservatively, points to a long history of false dawns.

Laporte

Laporte Industries Year to 21.1.83 Pretax profit £20.7m (£15.2m) Stated earnings 18.7p (10.8p) Turnover £242.5m (£214.7m) Net final dividend 5.25p, mkg 1 75p (7p) Share price 286p, up 7p Yield 4.2%

Tight cost controls allowed speciality chemical group Laporte Industries to raise profits by a 36 per cent rise to £20.7m in the year to January 21. Sales were up only 13 per cent.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

Table of company news including Bentalls, Barrow Hepburn Group, M.Y. Dart, Aquascutum Group, Clarke, Nickolls & Combs, Harold Perry Motors, McKechnie Brothers, and F. J. C. Lilley.

Table of company news including Osmish Bacon, Neil & Spencer Holdings, and J. N. Raina.

BANK OF INDIA Announces that its Base Rate is decreased to 10% per annum with effect from 22nd April, 1983 until further notice.

Granville & Co Limited. (Formerly M J H. Nightingale & Co. Limited) 27/28 Lovat Lane, London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212 The Over-the-Counter Market

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

to be held on Thursday 19th May, 1983, at 10.30 a.m. in the 'Nederlands Congressgebouw', in Churchplein, The Hague, The Netherlands. AGENDA: 1 Annual Report for 1982, 2 Finalization of the Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Account...

NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION Notice of Annual General Meeting NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the one hundred and forty-seventh annual general meeting of National Provident Institution will be held at the City Conference Centre, 76, Mark Lane, London EC3, on Tuesday 24 May at 12.15 pm for the transaction of the following business:

John Harvey-Jones, the Chairman of ICI, speaking at the Annual General Meeting on 21 April 1983 said, of the business situation: There are two broad dimensions, the likelihood of economic revival and the likelihood of deflationary trends in feedstock costs and exchange rates.

The performance of the pharmaceutical business was exceptional, enabling us to continue with vital and extensive research programmes which otherwise could not be undertaken. Oil, with a turnover of £1bn, is also part of the success story, although the £73m contribution oil made to ICI trading profit was a good deal lower than the £223m contribution it made to the Exchange - a case of one for us and three for them.

to be an area for further cost cutting and rationalisation. The short-term position should improve significantly as the full benefit of cost reduction and efficiency improvement comes through. Our technological base in some aspects leads the world. Last year we spent some £94m on acquisitions and investments in associated companies including the Holden, PCUK and Lonza acquisitions - supporting our strategy to strengthen and extend our base as market leaders.

Our first and overriding aim is an increase in profits. Among the other points made by the Chairman: In 1982 - an awful year in the history of the chemical industry - the strongest chemical companies in the strongest OECD economies all came under siege. I do not think anybody can say we were out-performed, even in our worst hit areas.



Imperial Chemical Industries PLC

APPOINTMENTS

Turner & Newall changes top roles

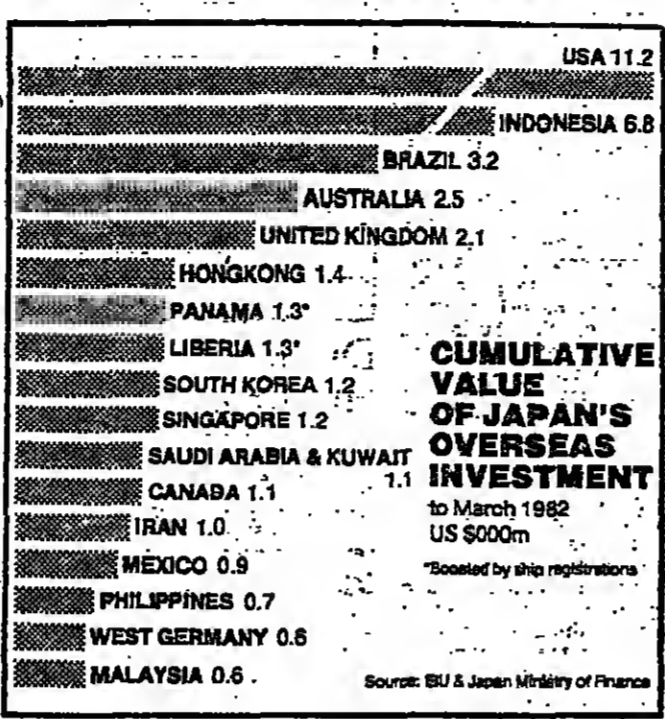
With the post of group managing director lapsing at Turner & Newall, Mr R. D. N. Somerville will deputise for the chairman, Sir Frank Tombs, as chief executive.

After success with TVs and cars, foreign investment is target, says Graham Searjeant

At last, a Japanese export from which Britain can benefit

Japan is now poised to achieve the same sort of dynamic impact exporting its capital and manufacturing expertise as it has at exporting televisions, cars and motorcycles.

The second phase was to transfer production of goods that needed cheap labour to be competitive at a time when Japanese wages caught up with the traditional advanced industrial countries.



Japan's dominance or ownership of much of these industries. There are side benefits of this switch such as greater political security, more intimate connection with electronic technology centres and, in Britain, lower wages than back home.

have clearly formed an attachment for South Wales. In the latest official survey, the main Japanese complaints centred on their children learning English with Welsh accents and on the paucity of Japanese restaurants outside London.

Industrial notebook

The paradox of oil policies

Those who are partial to current affairs quizzes might care to try this question. Which leading politician delivered himself a few days ago of the following remarks: "The market place is no textbook model, no abstract set of equations. It is a bustling imperfect real world of conflict and cooperation, of risk and reward, of expectations and uncertainties."

IMI BUILDING PRODUCTS - HEAT EXCHANGE - DRINKS DISPENSE - FLUID POWER... Some upturn in our confidence... Sir Robert Clark, Chairman, reports on a year of mixed fortunes... Summary of Results... Group external sales by product areas... Group external sales overseas... Sir Robert summarises the steps taken to combat the recession...

PRELIMINARY RESULTS ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 29 JANUARY 1983... "Since Woolworth Holdings assumed control of F. W. Woolworth last November, my confidence has increased in the potential that this imaginative acquisition has presented" John Beckett, Chairman... Trading Results... The trading profit for F. W. Woolworth and its subsidiaries increased by nearly 24% to £58.4 million... The First Steps... On assuming control, a thorough review of Woolworth's operations was put in hand...



unnecessary lines and an assessment of our prices to ensure we become competitive. We introduced a new organisation structure in the field and reduced the size of our head office. We commenced a programme to reduce excessive stocks. Two relatively new trading ventures, namely Shoppers World and 21st Century, were unlikely to become profitable... action is being taken. We stopped property disposals until our review of the business is complete... The Future... For the longer-term future, I am confident the Company can look forward with optimism. We have to identify what the customer wants and those wants that we aim to satisfy, we have to establish a clear position for Woolworth in the High Street in which it can excel. I am paying particular attention to management and organisation. The ambiguities must be removed and clear objectives set for each part of the organisation. We have already taken some steps to divide the group into more manageable units.

WOOLWORTH HOLDINGS plc

Greater efficiency and reduced costs led to improved margins, resulting in record profits in an eventful and exciting year. Operational changes were made and important new initiatives taken for the future.

'A year of achievement and change' at London Brick

Jeremy Rowe, CBE, Chairman

EXTRACTS FROM THE CIRCULATED STATEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN

For London Brick the year was one of achievement and change. Achievement because we reaped the rewards of steps taken earlier to cut costs and increase efficiency. Change because during 1982 we changed the way in which we operated and took important new initiatives for the future.

The pre-tax profit of £15,328,000 was 37% up and was a record for the Company. It was obtained on only a modest increase in turnover and at a time of continuing recession in most of our markets.

The recovery came from concentrating production on a smaller number of more efficient works. As a result, margins benefited from lower cost and greater efficiency.

At the half year London Brick PLC became the parent company for the Group and three new operating companies were formed - London Brick Engineering Limited, London Brick Property Limited and London Brick Products Limited. Within the old parent company we had two departments originally formed to service our brick production which had grown to important activities in their own right. To make the best use of assets it seemed sensible to make them into profit centres. As the same time the brickmaking activity had to be allowed to organise itself so that its management could concentrate solely on the efficient production, marketing and distribution of their products.

The change in corporate structure does not imply that we are seeking to become an industrial conglomerate and two new initiatives taken during the year related to widening our interests in the brick industry.

The first of these was our decision to invest in Brick and Pipe Industries of Australia, a company we know well and whose interests are largely similar to our own.

Secondly, we negotiated an agreed merger with Istock Johnsons PLC, the only major independent brickmaker in the oon-leton field. The merger proposal has lapsed because, following a counter bid from Redland PLC, the two offers were referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. We shall not know the outcome until later this year.

We have once more benefited from the loyalty and good sense of our management and staff. Might I take this opportunity of thanking them most sincerely for their contribution to what has proved a successful year.

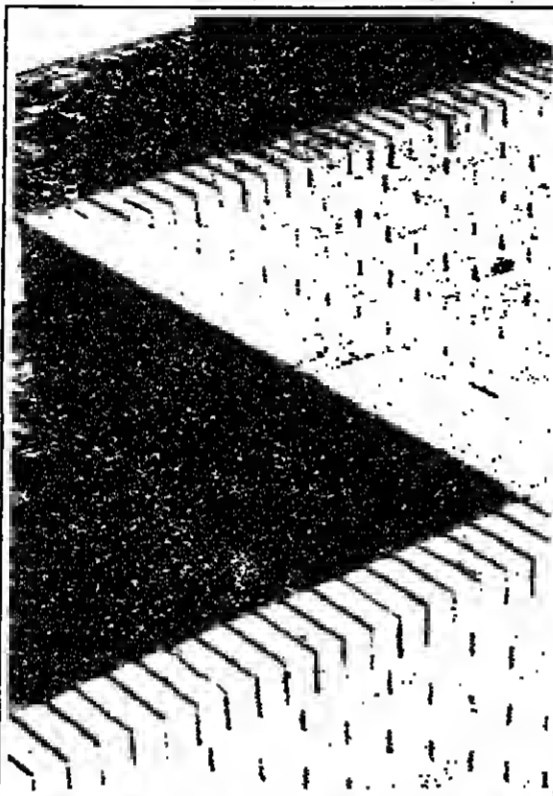
Jeremy Rowe CBE

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS.

London Brick Products

Under the new structure the manufacturing and marketing of brick, and other clay products passed to London Brick Products Limited, the largest of the new subsidiaries.

An increase in housing starts showed through in both the private and public sectors but the growth



in private commercial building was compensated for by a further reduction in industrial building. Stocks are now at a more reasonable level to match both current deliveries and the expectation of a higher level of demand in 1983.

Three new bricks were added to the Oxford Clay fletton range and additional products have been added to the Clockhouse range which provides bricks of a traditional, handmade appearance at a competitive price.

London Brick Landfill

During 1982 Landfill consolidated its position at the forefront of waste management services and land reclamation. Further progress was made in long-term negotiations with Local Authorities and other organisations which could provide considerable scope for expansion in years to come.

London Brick Property

London Brick Property Limited was formed to own and manage all London Brick lands, apart from those permanently occupied by other subsidiaries. It is charged with achieving maximum

potential from this resource by overseeing its use from initial agriculture through excavation and restoration to its permanent after-use for agriculture or other purposes.

The company's subsidiary, London Brick Farms achieved a satisfactory year continuing to gain benefit from advances in agricultural technology and despite difficult weather had a sound and encouraging start to 1983.

London Brick Engineering

The skills and resources of London Brick's engineering section were made available to external customers following the formation of London Brick Engineering.

Since its involvement with the design and construction of a brick factory for the Middle East, it has actively sought similar contracts and is negotiating for a contract to design and build a £5.5 million brick factory for Swaziland.

Its unique skills were also employed to provide a wide variety of services to London Brick Products.

Banbury Alton

Banbury Alton made progress. The programme of changes which had been planned was implemented and losses were reduced.

The largest subsidiary of Banbury Alton has continued to suffer from losses in its Home Improvement Division. It has been decided to accept an offer for this company which will relieve us of a business which has been a burden to the Group for a number of years.

Croydex

Despite depressed market conditions both at home and abroad, the company continued to make steady progress and had a satisfactory year.

London Brick Australia

During 1982 we acquired a 19.99% holding in Brick and Pipe Industries Limited, the leading brickmakers in Victoria and South Australia. They are a well-managed and efficient company and one with which London Brick is proud to be associated.

Form for requesting a copy of the 1982 Annual Report, including fields for Name, Address, and Postcode.

Study backs Treasury Select Committee

By Frances Williams Economics Correspondent

The Treasury Select Committee must be judged a success, even though there is little sign that the Treasury has significantly modified its actions as a result of the committee's recommendations, a study concludes today.

The study, by Mr John Hills, formerly on the committee's staff and now with the Institute for Fiscal Studies, says that of the 19 reports produced by the committee in its three years' existence about half received no written reply, notably those on macro-economic policy.

None of the committee's reports has been debated in the Commons, though Mr Hills points out that only five reports from all the select committees - 3 per cent of the total - have been debated since the new committee system was set up in 1979.

But Mr Hills, writing in the institute's journal, Fiscal Studies, says this does not mean the Treasury Select Committee has been ineffective. Its role as a publishing house of evidence extracted both from inside and outside Government is alone enough to justify its existence.

In addition the committee is able to put across important issues on political agenda.

Turn Venice's seaweed into methane, says ENI

From John Earle, Rome

The seaweed which clogs up areas of the Venice lagoon, killing fish, could be recycled in a biogas process and give the city enough methane for domestic cooking and heating needs, according to Signor Gabriele Petazzoni of the state-owned ENI group.

He said: "already, from the end of 1984, we will be in a position to transform 10,000 cubic metres of biogas a day into methane."

Signor Petazzoni, an executive of ENI's subsidiary Agip Nucleare-Grizi, said this was based on a £300 (£135,000) study, financed partly by the European Community, which had been underway since 1981.

A pilot processing project has begun and the possibilities are also being studied of transforming seaweed into fertilizer and animal feed.

"It still needs a great deal of research, however," Signor Petazzoni added.

WALL STREET

Table of Wall Street stock prices, including columns for company names, current prices, and percentage changes.

Base Lending Rates

Table of base lending rates for various banks and financial institutions, such as ABN Bank, Barclays, and BCCI.

This advertisement is issued in compliance with the requirements of the Council of The Stock Exchange.

TOMATIN DISTILLERS PLC

Issue of 3,000,000 7 per cent. Cumulative Convertible Preference Shares of £1 each at par

The Council of The Stock Exchange has admitted the above Shares to the Official List. Particulars of the Shares are available in the statistical service of Eitel Statistical Services Limited and copies of such particulars may be obtained during normal business hours (Saturdays and public holidays excepted) up to and including 12th May, 1983 from:

Keinwort, Benson Limited 20 Fenchurch Street, London EC3P 3DB. Henderson Crosthwaite & Co. 194-200 Bishopsgate, London EC2M 4LL.

22nd April, 1983

Our five-year progress reflects the growing importance of agriculture

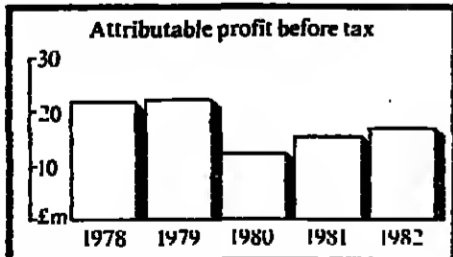
Points made by the Chairman, Michael H Caine

Booker McConnell's pre-tax profit in 1982 was 11% higher than in 1981. Engineering achieved a marked return to profitability and there was welcome growth in profits from Agriculture. A weak performance in the cash and carry business was the main reason for the poor profit in Food Distribution.

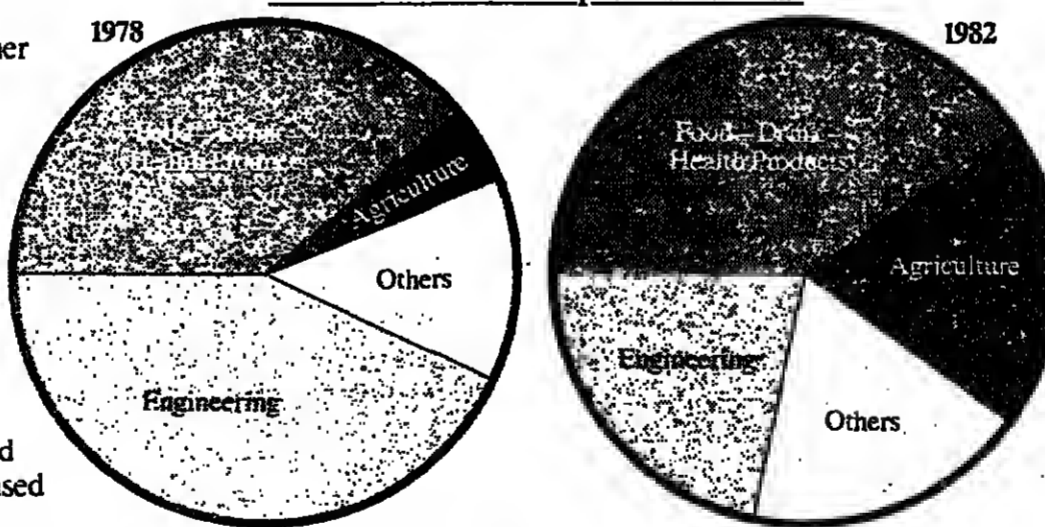
Divisional Performance

In the Engineering Division, Plenty achieved a major profit increase. SPP's profit was higher despite depressed market conditions. Fletcher Sutcliffe Wild benefited from increased National Coal Board expenditure; its sale to Dobson Park Industries was announced in March 1983.

The three consumer-oriented divisions suffered from the effects of the recession on demand. In Health Products and Spirits and Liqueurs market shares were maintained by a high level of marketing expenditure. Budge improved but the setback in food wholesaling was serious; 1983 will see aggressive marketing, improved productivity, reduced stocks and better use of management information.



Source of attributable profit before tax



In Agriculture, the 45% interest in Ibec had a healthy increase in profit. Arbor Acres successfully withstood the effects of the US recession on the chicken broiler breeding industry. The shareholding in Ibec was increased to 80% in April 1983.

In response to declining cargoes to Guyana, Booker Line's four owned ships were laid up pending sale. Using smaller, chartered ships, its westbound service continues profitably. The slight profit increase in Authors' was mainly due to Agatha Christie's continuing popularity.

Prospects for 1983

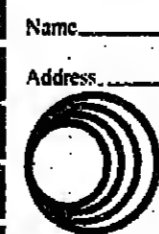
In Engineering profit in 1983, without Fletcher Sutcliffe Wild, may be lower. In Food Distribution profit will be higher but profitability in the cash and carry business may not be back to an acceptable rate until 1984.

Table comparing 1982 and 1981 performance metrics: Turnover (£m), Attributable profit before tax (£m), Earnings per share (pence), and Dividends per share (pence).

Health Products should return to the 1981 level but in Spirits and Liqueurs the strength of Tia Maria may not entirely make up for the weakness of the UK dark rum market. Agriculture's contribution will be larger due to the increased shareholding, although a significant increase in Ibec's profit is not expected. The recovery in Shipping should be maintained.

In total, a further improvement in profit is expected in 1983.

To: Booker McConnell PLC, Bucklersbury House, 83 Cannon Street, London EC4N 8EJ. Please send me a copy of your report and accounts.



Booker McConnell PLC



House of Lords

No trade-dispute immunity for secondary action Wife-swap pact unenforceable

Merkur Island Shipping Corporation v Laughton and Others
Before Lord Diplock, Lord Edmund-Davies, Lord Keith, Lord Brandon of Oakbrook and Lord Brightman
[Speeches delivered April 21]

The immunity from action in tort granted by section 13(1) of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974 in respect of acts done in furtherance of a trade dispute was withdrawn by section 17(1) of the Employment Act 1980 when a person, in furtherance of a trade dispute, induced or procured employees of an employer who was not a party to the dispute to break their contracts of employment and such breach necessarily constituted an interference in the performance of a contract for the supply of services because the procuring of the breaches of contracts of employment in such circumstances amounted to "secondary action" within the meaning of section 17(2) of the 1980 Act and did not satisfy the requirements of section 17(3).

The provisions in question were regarded by the House of Lords as being of a legislative character, having been introduced by an Act of Parliament, and were not to be construed as a trade dispute between the owners of the vessel and the ITF.

On July 15, 1982, the vessel, which was let under a time charter to Liff Hoegh & Co, and sub-chartered to Ned Lloyd, arrived at Liverpool dock for loading. Having learned that the shipowners were paying its largely Filipino crew less than the rate of wages approved by ITF, ITF persuaded tugmen engaged by the tugboat to break their contract of employment with the tugowners, to move the ship out of the dock.

The shipowners obtained an injunction from Mr Justice Parker requiring ITF to lift the blacking on the ship but on the same day a particularly high tide required lock-keepers to leave the dock gates open and the ship escaped from the dock without the use of tugs.

Mr Nicholas Mervin QC and Mr Roger Buckley QC and Mr Timothy Charlton for the shipowners.

The shipowner's writ included

claims in tort for damages under two alternative heads: (1) damages for deliberate interference with and/or threat to the performance of the time charter with Liff Hoegh & Co; and (2) damages for deliberate interference with and/or threat to the performance of the time charter with Ned Lloyd & Co. The shipowners claimed that the shipowners' acts were in furtherance of a trade dispute and, therefore, immune from liability under section 13(1) of the 1974 Act.

The House of Lords unanimously dismissed an appeal from the Court of Appeal (Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Dillon) on November 4, 1982 (The Times, November 5, 1982), whereby that court dismissed an appeal by appellants, officers of the international Transport Workers Federation (ITF) from an order of Mr Justice Parker, of July 23, 1983 granting interlocutory injunctions to the shipowners to lift the blacking of the vessel Hoegh Apsara at Liverpool, which had arisen in the course of a trade dispute between the owners of the vessel and the ITF.

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of actionable interference with contractual rights by "blackening" were stated by Lord Justice Dillon in D.C. Thomson & Co Ltd v Deakin (1952) 1 Ch 646: "First, that the person charged with actionable interference knew of the existence of the contract and intended to procure its breach; secondly, that the person so charged did, definitely and unequivocally, induce or procure the employees concerned to break their contracts of employment with the intent ... mentioned; thirdly, that the employees so persuaded, induced or procured did in fact break their contracts of employment; and, fourthly, that breach of the contract forming the alleged subject of interference ensued as a necessary consequence of the breaches by the employees concerned of their contracts of employment."

Though using the expression "blackening," Lord Justice Dillon was not intending to confine the tort to the procuring of such non-performance of primary obligations under a contract as would necessarily give rise to secondary obligations to make monetary compensation by way of damages.

His Lordship turned to the four elements of the tort of actionable interference with contractual rights, but substituting interference with performance for "blackening" in relation to the breaking by employees of their own contracts of employment.

The first requirement was twofold, (1) knowledge of the existence of the contract concerned and (2) intention to interfere with its performance. As respects knowledge, there could hardly have been anyone better informed as to the terms of the sort of contract under which the ship was employed, particularly those flying flags of convenience.

Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls dealt with the question of intention (1983) 2 WLR 45, 63G: "Prima facie their intention was to immobilise the ship and in so doing to interfere with the performance by the owners of their contract of carriage."

It was important for the shipowners to establish a cause of action under head (1) of the writ in order to bring pressure to bear on the tugboat owner to break their contract of employment with the tugowners, to move the ship out of the dock.

The shipowners obtained an injunction from Mr Justice Parker requiring ITF to lift the blacking on the ship but on the same day a particularly high tide required lock-keepers to leave the dock gates open and the ship escaped from the dock without the use of tugs.

Mr Nicholas Mervin QC and Mr Roger Buckley QC and Mr Timothy Charlton for the shipowners.

The shipowner's writ included

employment to which the secondary action related. So the requirements of subsection (3) (a) were not satisfied.

So his Lordship agreed with the Court of Appeal that there was secondary action within the meaning of section 17(2) not satisfying the requirements of subsection (3) with the result that the immunity from liability provided by section 13(1) of the 1974 Act was withdrawn by section 17(1) of the 1980 Act.

The 1974 Act, the 1980 Act and now the Employment Act 1982 deal with industrial relations. What the law does, particularly in the field of industrial relations, should be expressed in terms that could be easily understood by those who had to apply it at a shop-floor level.

His Lordship would echo every-thing said by Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, in the course of his judgment in the Court of Appeal to that effect. Absence of clarity was destructive of the rule of law; it was unfair to those who wished to preserve the rule of law; it encouraged those who wished to undermine it.

The statutory provisions which it became necessary to consider together to decide stage 3 were drafted in a manner which, having regard to their subject matter and the persons to whom they would be applied, they could only be characterized as regrettably lacking in the requisite degree of clarity.

Lord Edmund-Davies, Lord Keith, Lord Brandon and Lord Brightman agreed.

Solicitors: Clifford-Turner, Holman Fenwick & Willan.

Entwistle, the exporter, and Mr George Ortiz, who later bought the carving, held that section 12(2) did not provide for automatic forfeiture and also, on the second preliminary issue, that the provisions of the 1982 Act were not applicable to the recovery of a valuable Maori wood carving that had been exported from New Zealand allegedly in breach of the 1982 Act.

His Lordship gave the reasons for his decision, which was in accordance with the majority of the House of Lords.

Only the first issue was argued in the House of Lords.

LORD BRIGHTMAN (with whom Lord Fraser of Tullybelton, Lord Scarman, Lord Roskill and Lord Brandon of Oakbrook agreed) delivered the judgment of the majority of the House of Lords, which was in accordance with the majority of the House of Lords.

Only the first issue was argued in the House of Lords.

married life together and there had been no children.

Until the beginning of 1982 the husband made the wife a voluntary allowance of £300 a month but then told the wife he was going to reduce the allowance to £250 a month for four months and would then cease to pay anything. In September 1982 the wife filed a petition for dissolution of the marriage and a decree nisi was granted in January 1983 which had not been made absolute.

The wife applied for financial provision. Mr Registrar Kenworthy Brown ordered the husband to make periodical payments at the rate of £10,400 a year less tax. The husband now appealed that order.

The husband's capital assets were £93,000 and he earned £56,000 a year less tax. The wife had capital assets of £134,000 and had a part-time job which earned £1,000 a year. It was estimated that her unearned income from investments could provide £4,200 a year.

For the wife it was submitted that the husband had a duty to provide a home for his new partner.

Those first marriage were dissolved in 1977 and there was a division of assets. In discussion before the divorce it was agreed that there would be remarriages and that each man would support and provide a home for his new partner.

Mr W married the former Mrs H in May 1978. It is argued that he was hesitant about marrying the former Mrs H but eventually did so in August 1978. That marriage was a failure. The parties lived together for a month. They had no real

breaking up of two marriages. It was not enforceable by law and the court should not encourage such agreements.

The wife's rights to financial provision arose from the marriage and not from the "wife-swapping" agreement. The court had to apply section 25 of the Matrimonial Causes Act 1973.

The court bore in mind that the marriage was short; there was no family; that the wife had lost the chance of a widow's pension from the National Health Service; and that the wife's health caused some concern. Both parties were in their late forties.

The court would give effect to the provisions of section 25 by reducing the interim and pending suit orders from £10,400 a year to £8,571 a year less tax; by bringing the interim order to an end and would order periodical payments from the decree absolute at £8,571 a year less tax payable monthly for three months and then to cease.

The court would also be a lump sum order for £8,000 which would partly compensate the wife for the possible loss of the widow's pension and partly help to provide for her needs.

Solicitors: Ward Bowick; Dawson Cornwell & Co.

Justices can send custody case to a fresh panel

Regina v Leeds Justices, Ex parte T
Before Mr Justice Sheldon
[Judgment delivered April 20]

It was open to justices in the exercise of their domestic jurisdiction and especially when considering a matter relating to a child, having made no order, to decide at a late stage in the proceedings to accept further evidence and to remit the matter to be heard de novo by a fresh panel of justices.

Mr Justice Sheldon sitting as an additional judge of the Queen's Bench Division dismissed an application for an order for certiorari to quash the decision by Leeds Justices to adjourn a father's application for access to his son and to remit the case to be heard by a fresh panel of justices.

Mr Raphael Cohen for the father, Mrs Linda Sutcliffe for the mother.

MR JUSTICE SHELDON said that the hearing of the father's application was on July 27, 1982 when the matter was adjourned to enable the mother to serve a witness summons. The adjourned hearing was before two justices. Evidence was given of a single incident of violence by the applicant to another child of the mother by a previous marriage.

After retiring, the chairman stated that they were disposed to grant the father's application but that they had to be available before the court would make an order for access. The matter was adjourned to October 28, 1982 for the probation officer to endeavour to make arrangements for supervised access.

At the adjourned hearing, the solicitor for the mother sought to present further evidence alleging numerous incidents of violence by the father over a long period.

The justices decided that the further evidence should be heard and remitted the case to be heard by a fresh panel.

Mr Cohen challenged that decision and had relied upon *Webb v Leadbetter* (1966) 1 WLR 345.

Webb v Leadbetter concerned criminal procedure, and the principle was not appropriate when justices were exercising their domestic jurisdiction.

In his Lordship's opinion it would be difficult to consider any circumstances in which, on a first determination, it would be proper for justices to refuse to hear evidence of potential relevance to the welfare of the child in question. Support for that view was to be found in *Robbins v Robbins* (1971) P 361.

The justices had not been prepared to make an order in September. At the adjourned hearing in October the justices decided that in the interests of justice there should be a hearing before a differently constituted bench. The two justices decided that they could no longer be considered as impartial, there was no one with a casting vote.

The justices were right to decide to send the matter to be heard de novo by a fresh panel and the application would be dismissed.

Solicitors: Colman & Co. Leeds; Hepworth & Chadwick, Leeds.

No forfeiture of carving

Attorney General of New Zealand v Ortiz and Others
Before Lord Diplock, Lord Edmund-Davies, Lord Keith, Lord Brandon of Oakbrook and Lord Brightman
[Speeches delivered April 21]

The House of Lords, on one of two preliminary issues that had been referred to be tried by an action for an order for specific performance of a contract made by New Zealand seeking, inter alia, the recovery of a valuable Maori wood carving that had been exported from New Zealand allegedly in breach of the 1982 Act.

His Lordship gave the reasons for his decision, which was in accordance with the majority of the House of Lords.

Entwistle, the exporter, and Mr George Ortiz, who later bought the carving, held that section 12(2) did not provide for automatic forfeiture and also, on the second preliminary issue, that the provisions of the 1982 Act were not applicable to the recovery of a valuable Maori wood carving that had been exported from New Zealand allegedly in breach of the 1982 Act.

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Table containing financial data and market listings for Authorized Units & Insurance Funds. Includes columns for Fund Name, Bid Offer Yield, and various financial metrics.

GOLF: GARRIDO AND SIECKMAN TAKE CHARGE IN MADRID

Ballesteros a Spanish civil war victim

From John Hemmesy, Golf Correspondent, Madrid
If Severiano Ballesteros held the attention on the first day of the Madrid Open championship yesterday, it was his compatriot, Antonio Garrido, who held the lead at the end of the day with 69, at the side of Tom Sieckman, of the United States. Two Britons follow on 70, Sandy Lyle and the revived Gordon Brand, the older of the species, together with Ben Nasr of Tunisia. Among those on 72, eno par, are Ballesteros and Bernhard Lauer, of west Germany.



Ballesteros: a master looking the part.

two short of what would have been a difficult bunker shot. He took three putts. His second to the seventh (385 yards) again found only the foot of the green, and at the eighth, from a superb tee shot, he again came up comprehensively short of the flag.

Card of the course

Table with columns: Hole, Yds, Par, Hole, Yds, Par. Rows 1-9.

FOOTBALL: FLAG OF ADVENTURE RAISED AGAIN

Platini's warning to Juventus

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent
A colourful flag is at last to be raised again on the football summit, England's standard has been flying there for six years but since Liverpool's initial glorious triumph in Rome in 1977, the European Cup final has been generally dull, defensive and shrouded in memories as pale as a heavy mountain mist.

Millwall's 'innocent' supporters

George Graham, manager of Millwall, who won the Football League Trophy last Wednesday, yesterday spoke out in defence of the third division club's supporters, after they had once again been criticized, following the 3-2 win over Lincoln City.

Problems increasing for Masson at Kettering

Don Masson's first taste of football management could become bitter. The former Scotland, County Down's Park Rangers midfielder player, took charge last month of Kettering Town, who are in increasing danger of being relegated from the Alliance Premier League.

Lips buttoned on shirts

The BBC made no comment yesterday about the possibility of allowing shirt advertising in televised football matches next season. The corporation's board of governors discussed the matter but would not disclose any decision.

How Rix's day suddenly turned sour

The Arsenal midfield player, Graham Rix, has known joy and despair in the space of a few hours. It was joy for Rix on Wednesday afternoon when he was called into England's European Championship squad against Hungary. But despair quickly followed as Rix limped forcibly out of Arsenal's 3-1 defeat at Norwich a few hours later with a hamstring injury which could keep him out for the rest of the season.

Beating Coe's time by a mile

By David Miller, Chief Sports Correspondent

Sebastian Coe, who has broken nine world records and three indoor world bests, suggested yesterday that his existing mile record of 3:50.17 would be substantially improved within a year or two if not this season.

It is a measure of the plateau which has been achieved by the world's leading middle-distance runner that he will not be able to do it.

EQUESTRIANISM First prize taken by Mullins

From Jenny MacArthur, Vienna

Ireland's captain Gerry Mullins broke the American's run of three wins at the World Cup event in Vienna when he took the first prize in yesterday's Tomareque speed class. His clear round on the 13-year-old Irish Mer in 39.75 seconds was narrowly ahead of Thomas Fruhmann, of Austria, on Attention.

Coe revealed that he and Peter Coe, his father and coach, were being even more cruel with the curbing of his intervals between the high-quality training runs in which he may do anything up to six consecutive 800 metres, all at approximately the same time.

TENNIS: STATE EXPRESS CLASSIC AT BOURNEMOUTH

Bradnam provides sting amid tales of the unexpected

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

There were so many oddities about yesterday's tennis in the State Express Classic at Bournemouth, where he was seeded eighth. Yesterday he won, 6-4, 4-6, 6-1 against an American called Jim Brown, aged 17.

Sebastian Coe, who has broken nine world records and three indoor world bests, suggested yesterday that his existing mile record of 3:50.17 would be substantially improved within a year or two if not this season.

McEnroe pays penalty for temper

Las Vegas (Reuters)—John McEnroe was beaten by an unseeded American, Troy Vitale, in the first round of a \$400,000 tournament here yesterday. "I didn't play well enough," he said after going down 3-6, 6-3, 6-3.

Wekema knows no fear

By John Wilcockson

There is no denying the audacity of Alan W. Wekema, aged 26, the Dutch amateur who has won three stages in the Sealink International race this week. At Bath yesterday he gained the top of 125 miles ahead of his nearest competitor.

McEnroe pays penalty for temper

happened after McEnroe had made an unforced error on a deuce point. He made no comment afterwards but had seemed irked by previous service fault calls by the same linesman.

Wekema knows no fear

Wekema, as he proved by an attack on the one to six climb of Clavert Down, immediately before the one mile and a quarter descent down a twisting hill to the finish.

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CYCLING: HAIR-RAISING DUTCH AMATEUR ASTOUNDS DOYLE

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Wednesday's football results

Table listing football results: EUROPEAN CUP, NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE, ALLIANCE LEAGUE, PREMIER LEAGUE, etc.

TABLE TENNIS

Table listing table tennis results: EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP, NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE, etc.

FOR THE RECORD

Table listing various sports records: FOOTBALL, TENNIS, CYCLING, etc.

Arabic text at the bottom of the page.

THOU SHALT also consider in three hearts... BIRTHS

DEATHS... On April 18th, aged 78 years, Mrs. M. J. ... On April 19th, aged 74 years, Mr. J. ...

MEMORIAL SERVICES... A service of thanksgiving for the late Mrs. J. ...

ANNOUNCEMENTS... IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS... AUSTRALASIA AND WORLD WIDE... ATHENS TONIGHT

TO THE GREEK ISLANDS OF POROS & CORFU FROM £139... MAY BARGAINS

FOR SALE... RECTANGULAR old York vase... JAVAS ALICANTO

RENTALS... HAMPTSTEAD VILLAGE... SW21, 3 bed, 2 cars

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Triumph Stag... Very good condition. MOT'd one year.

1976 Bristol 411... Superb 1976 Bristol 411. Series 5.

AC 428 Coupé... Reg. 23 12 09 Full history from 1973.

Collector's Car... Morris Minor, 1955 345 BTW.

APPOINTMENTS... Personal Assistant... AUDIO RECEPTIONIST

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Israeli pull-out demand by Begin ministers

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

The rapidly mounting toll of Israeli deaths and injuries in Lebanon has prompted a minority inside the coalition Cabinet to try to press the Begin Government to stage a unilateral withdrawal from the new front line extending approximately 50 kilometres (30 miles) north of Israel's border.



Heavy cranes searching the rubble of the American Embassy in Beirut three days after the blast. They uncovered nine more bodies, bringing the total death toll to 47. (Witness freed, page 6)

Thatcher keeps party in doubt over poll date

Continued from page 1
Management would be reactivated. It was considered likely, however, that further talks aimed at averting that prospect could take place over the weekend.

BL attempts to break strike

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The company offered to extend the deadline for ending the washing time from May 16 to May 30 and repeated its proposal to extend a company-wide bonus calculating system to the Cowlery assembly plant which would have raised the ceiling for bonus earnings from £18.75 a week to £30.

Frank Johnson in the Commons A miracle recovery for Finchley mother of two

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the 57-year-old Finchley mother of two who was taken ill with election fever at Prime Minister's question time last Tuesday, yesterday appeared to stage a miracle recovery.

Today's events

- Royal engagements
Princess Anne and Captain Mark Phillips, visit Japan depart from Heathrow airport 1.10.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,110. A grid of crossword puzzle squares with numbers indicating the start of words.

- ACROSS
1 Novel bridge partnership (5,3,5).

- DOWN
1 After one round, go here for another? (10,4).

Prize Crossword in The Times tomorrow
CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 10

Food prices

Shoppers who complain that they can no longer afford beef should take a look at boneless topside and brisket - these cuts have the advantages of no waste, better taste when thinly sliced, are easy to cook; the meat will retain its juices if left with the cut side upwards.

Roads

London and the South-east: Several sets of roadworks on A2: Old Kent Road, Southwark; a void if possible, M25: New section, junctions 37 (M11) to 39 (A127), open to public from 1pm.

Weather forecast

A deep depression will approach SW England from the Atlantic, and associated troughs of low pressure will move N across England and Wales.

High tides

Table with columns for location, AM, HM, PM, HT. Lists high tide times for various UK locations.

Anniversaries

Births: Henry Fielding, Sharpshooter, Somerset, 1707; Immanuel Kant, philosopher, Königsberg, Prussia, 1724; Madame de Staël, writer, Paris, 1766; Aleksandr Karamzin, revolutionary, Simbirsk, USSR, 1781; Kathleen Ferrier, singer, Higher Watton, Lancashire, 1912.

The pound

Table showing exchange rates for various currencies: Australia \$, Austria Sch, Belgium Fr, Canada \$, Denmark Kr, Finland Mkk, France Fr, Germany DM, Greece Dr, Hong Kong S, Ireland Pt, Italy Lira, Japan Yen, Netherlands Gld, Norway Kr, Portugal Esc, South Africa Rd, Spain Pta, Sweden Kr, Switzerland Fr, USA \$.

Top films

- 1) Sophie's Choice
2) Gandhi
3) Local Hero
4) An Officer and a Gentleman
5) Table for Five
6) Heat and Dust
7) Best Friends
8) The Verdict
9) 10) 48 Hrs.

London rainfall

In the first 20 days of this month, central London has had 2.65 inches of rain; this already makes it the third wettest April on record since 1940. The wettest was in 1966 with 3.24 inches and the second wettest in 1964 with 2.94 inches.

Lighting-up time

London 8.28 pm to 5.20 am
Bristol 8.40 pm to 5.20 am
Manchester 8.52 pm to 5.25 am
Penzance 9.06 pm to 5.44 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c. cloud 1, f. 8, sun.
Belfast C 9 F 49
Birmingham C 10 F 50
London C 12 F 54
Manchester C 11 F 53
Penzance C 14 F 57

Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest day temp: Northolt, 15C (59F); lowest day temp: Cape Wrath, St. Abb's Head, 5C (43F); highest rainfall: Princesburg, 1.2in; highest sunshine: 12hr, 12.2hr.

Around Britain

Table with columns for location, Sun, Rain, Max, Min, Sun, Rain, Max, Min. Provides weather and temperature data for various UK locations.

Abroad

Table with columns for location, C, F, C, F. Provides weather and temperature data for various international locations.

